THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

VOLUME 37 NO. 3 | COPYRIGHT 1944 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY | BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1944 | ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands, FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Pay-Tax Boost Opposed; Treaty Vote Move Gains; Polish Crisis Near Climax

The World's Day—November 28, 1944

Boston: Social Security Tax Boost Opposed

Boosting of pay-roll taxes for proposed great expansion of social security program, together with huge expenditures involved, are questioned by William C. Coogan, Executive Secretary of Boston Life Underwriters' Association. [Page 2.]

Granting of a $165 pay increase to Cambridge police and firemen follows by only a few hours the announcement by Mayor Tobin that Boston police and firemen will receive a $200 increase as of Dec. 1. [Page 2.]

The National Labor Relations Board has ordered an election by Boston Edison Company employees within 30 days to determine whether they wish to be represented in collective bargaining by Utility Workers Organizing Committee (C. I. O.) or the United Brotherhood of Edison Workers or neither.

Nomination of Judge Aloysius J. Connor of Manchester, N. H., as U. S. judge for the New Hampshire District was approved today by a Senate Judiciary Subcommittee.

Washington: Move to Amend Treaty Vote Gains

The bipartisan move to amend the Constitution so that a simple majority of both Houses of Congress can approve treaties instead of a two-thirds vote in the Senate gained momentum in the Capital. [Page 3.]

Resignation of John L. Sullivan as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury was announced, effective Nov. 30. He told President Roosevelt he wanted to return to private law practice, in Manchester, N. H.

A bill to make Filipinos who are residents of this country eligible for citizenship was approved by the House Immigration Committee.

The capital stock of the Smaller War Plants Corporation would be increased from $150,000,000 to $350,000,000 under a Senate-passed bill just approved by the House Judiciary Committee.

The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee approved a $100,000 appropriation to the Federal Power Commission for an investigation of natural gas reserves and utilization.

The House Labor Committee approved a bill to form a permanent Fair Employment Practice Commission.

In Europe: Polish Political Crisis Near Climax

The Polish political crisis moved toward a climax as the Polish National Committee of Liberation in Moscow indicated it considered a union with former Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk possible, "but only upon our platform." Meanwhile, in London, it is expected that Jan Kwapinski, charged with the formation of a new Polish cabinet, will announce its membership shortly.

Reported British disapproval of Count Carlo Sforza as either Premier or Foreign Minister loomed as an obstacle in the formation of a new Italian Cabinet to replace the resigned government of Ivanoe Bonomi, a Rome dispatch said.

The Government of Hubert Pierlot of Belgium was given a vote of confidence by the Chamber of Deputies, as British tanks and troops stood guard over Parliament following antigovernment demonstrations including a strike of streetcar workers.

In Belgrade, a Yugoslav court-martial condemned to execution two members of the Serbian puppet cabinet of Gen. Milan Nedich. The two were identified by the Yugoslav Radio as Dushan Djordjevich, Finance Minister, and Radoslav Veselinovich, Minister of Agriculture.

Two members of the Vichy militia were executed at dawn for the assassination last July of Georges Mandel, Interior Minister in the Daladier Cabinet before the fall of France, according to the Paris Radio.

In Paris, the French Government announced that public subscription to a Liberation Loan Bond Issue, designed to absorb loose cash and relieve inflation, totalled 65,000,000,000 francs after three weeks' sale.

Assurance that Eamon de Valera, Eire's Prime Minister, will have nothing to do with either the peace or armistice terms was asked in the British House of Commons. In reply, it was stated that the Government saw "no reason why any government which has not made a positive contribution as a government to the United Nations war effort should be represented at the peace conference."

National: Work Stops in Chicago Steel Plant

A work stoppage involved 430 employees of the South Chicago plant of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation after two cranemen were refused transfer to other work.

California shipyards lost 55,000 workers in the past year, with about half leaving the Kaiser yards in Richmond in the last three months. As of Nov. 1, 224,600 workers were in shipyards, and 161,400 in aircraft plants, which lost a similar amount of workers, according to the State Labor Commission.

Canada: Parliament Meets in Secret Session

The Canadian Parliament met in secret session today to hear private military information concerning the conscription issue which has precipitated a national political crisis and caused numerous anti-conscription demonstrations throughout the country. [Page 14.]

A mutual aid agreement has been reached between Canada and India, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King announced in Ottawa.

Americas: Argentina Curbs New Retail Business

Retail establishments in Argentina were ordered by the government in Buenos Aires to obtain state authorization before opening new units, under a program to safeguard the present retail business and to assume "rational development" of the business.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts. Page 1, Column 8.

Master Television Stations To Furnish Lavish Programs

By Albert D. Hughes

Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

With a prediction that there will be at least 150 television stations in operation in the United States within five years after the end of the war, General Electric Company officials disclosed company postwar radio and television plans and outlined their conception of the development of the art.

After a session devoted to FM radio prospects, the afternoon session was devoted to a discussion of television. J. D. McLean, G. E. commercial engineer, forecast two types of television that may be made available—home and industrial. Home television, he said, will add a new dimension to indoor entertainment and will provide one of the most powerful mass advertising media ever developed.

Industrial television will carry pictures and sound by wires or radio relay links from one point to another for various commercial uses, he said. Such systems will be used, for instance, by department stores for intra-store display purposes, he added. He explained that a fashion show may be held, as an example, in the store's fashion salon, be picked up by television cameras and relayed to a number of locations all over the store and also to the store windows, where the passersby may observe it. Such pickups may also be relayed to a local television station for even broader distribution, he pointed out.

Mr. McLean explained that at

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Tuesday, November 28, 1944

Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5
Daily Features Page	15
Editorials	16
Financial Pages	12, 13
Radio Timetable	4
Sports Page	14
Theater and Arts	4
The Home Forum	11
Our Place in the Sun (With French Translation)	
Today's Woman	8
Vermont Letter	5
Women's Club Activities	5
Advertising	
Amusements (grouped)	4
Classified	13
Hotels and Resorts (grouped)	9
Travel (grouped)	9

Weather Predictions

Fair, Colder

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Waste Paper Collections

Boston business office collection—over 500 pounds, call Capital 5385 for special handling; under 500 pounds, place in nearest bin.

Revere (Ward 3)—Tomorrow.

Revere (Ward 4) Thursday.

Revere (Ward 5)—Friday.

Promoted

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.

Nominated by President Roosevelt to be Secretary of State, succeeding Cordell Hull.

Tobin to Keep The Committee On Race Unity

By John Bond

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Governor-elect Maurice J. Tobin, it was learned today, will continue the Committee on Racial and Religious Understanding formed by Governor Saltonstall last November which during the past year has done much to lessen racial tensions in Massachusetts.

The Committee, formed by the Governor following disclosure of serious racial frictions and acts of violence, has taken a number of positive steps and laid the groundwork for racial and religious unity throughout the Commonwealth.

The young Boston mayor, who moves into the Governor's chair on Jan. 4 today reiterated a promise made in a Springfield campaign speech when he said that the important work to create racial unity in Massachusetts will be carried on.

Tobin Sympathetic

"I am sympathetic to any idea which will contribute to racial and religious unity," the Mayor said. "I feel that the makeup of the Committee as it now stands is excellent. There is some question as to whether the Committee should be expanded and whether it should be granted additional powers."

The Governor-elect indicated that the future of the Committee on Racial Unity was one of the gubernatorial problems to which he was giving earnest consideration. He expressed reluctance to expand his ideas on the subject at this time pending further careful consideration of the matter.

Mayor Tobin's announcement that the Racial Unity Committee would be continued came shortly after disclosure that the circulation of anti-Semitic literature, which for a time seemed abated, had resumed in Massachusetts.

One dangerous piece of anti-

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

Men With 'Rationed' Shells To Tell Nation How It Felt

WASHINGTON, Nov 28 (AP)—Twenty-seven enlisted men who saw their artillery ammunition rationed in the front lines have been brought back from western Europe to inspire more production at home.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower sent them as "special emissaries," the War Department said today and told them before they left the combat zone last week to "go back home and tell simply and frankly just what you were up against."

The men, divided into five groups, each under an officer with combat experience, will visit war plants throughout the country during the next six weeks.

Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson told a news conference that "ammunition is being turned out as fast as we can, but we believe the extra spurt needed will be furnished when these men are heard."

Plants are running full blast and there are no reserves in this country, Mr. Patterson declared. Shells are hustled off to the fighting zones as fast as they are loaded.

Greater Output Possible

Brig. Gen. R. E. Hardy, chief of the Ammunition Division of the Ordnance and Industrial Service, said that not all plants are operating up to their mechanical limits. Some, he said, can speed up and work longer hours.

The men, 19 of whom have been more than two years overseas, told reporters how it felt to have to hold down on ammunition when it was badly needed.

"We could fire twice the amount and do three times the amount of damage," asserted Sergeant Edward T. Bearden of Waco, Texas, who was chief of section in the 5th Field Artillery, 1st Infantry Division. After one counterattack was withstood on the Normandy beachhead, he recalled, "we couldn't fire for three days due to shortage of ammunition."

"We are sending over against the Germans more ammunition than we are taking, despite the need for more," said Sergeant Richard O. Vanderbloemen of Depere, Wis. He said our accuracy is very good. The sergeant was chief of section in a battery of 105-mm. artillery.

On Siegfried Line

"The point is we are up against the Siegfried Line," commented Technical Sergeant Alvin F. Jankowske of Chicago, who described his "line" as mortars. "We are shooting more than we used to. Jerry is dug in pretty good. He is sitting comfortably in his concrete pillboxes and making us mad. We need more ammunition."

Pfc. Vincent J. Romano of Brooklyn, N. Y., gunner on a 155-mm. Howitzer crew, said at one time his group was limited to 80 rounds a gun a day.

The War Department announced a tentative list of cities which the five groups will visit. Dates have not been set. The cities include New London and Stamford, Conn., and Watertown, Mass.

Among the 27 men are: Private Euripidis J. Jamoulis, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Jamoulis of Brockton, Mass., and Pfc. Louis M. Cocozza, son of Mr. and Mrs. Marco Cocozza of Lawrence, Mass.

Patton's Army Batters Way Into Saar; Nazi Tactics and Weather Slow Allies; Stettinius to Push Hull Peace Program

Businessman expected to streamline office and work diligently for global league.

By Neal Stanford

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28—With genial, hard-working Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., taking over the reins of the State Department from Cordell Hull, who because of ill health found it necessary to resign the top United States Cabinet post, these facts seem apparent:

1. Youthful Mr. Stettinius, a loyal Hull disciple, will work for the formation and acceptance of a postwar United Nations organization to preserve the peace with all his strength and ability. His able work presiding over the recent Dumbarton Oaks conference, at which the framework for such an organization was outlined, as well as his more than a year's service as Undersecretary to Mr. Hull, made him a logical choice for this top diplomatic post.

The Senate is expected to confirm his appointment speedily. Chairman Tom Connally (D) of Texas of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, spoke of him as "a man of good capacity and one who will prove to be an industrious and zealous Secretary of State and active in the promotion of international peace and security." Chairman Sol Bloom (D) of New York of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, termed the appointment a "wonderful choice."

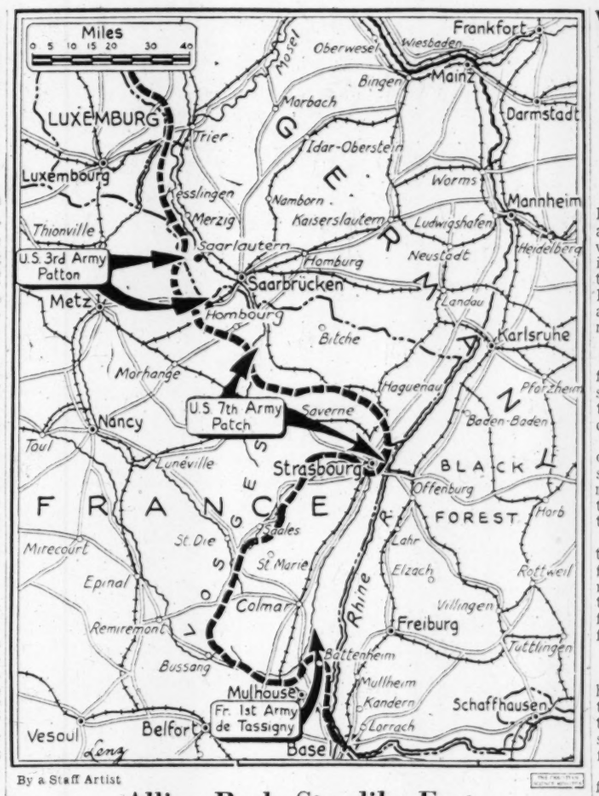
2. Business-minded Mr. Stettinius, who before entering government service had reached the peak of business success by becoming Chairman of the Board of the United States Steel Corporation, will work to reorganize and streamline the creaking diplomatic machinery of the State Department, making it a truly effective diplomatic instrument. One of Mr. Stettinius' first acts on becoming Undersecretary a year ago September was to reorganize extensively the operational duties of the innumerable Department offices so there would be some semblance of direct line authority.

Stettinius Faithful Aid

3. The President's choice of Mr. Stettinius for State Department chief indicates that Mr. Roosevelt will dominate even more than he has in the past the conduct of this country's international relations. There is no reason to believe that Mr. Stettinius will not be just as loyal and faithful to the President, who is now his immediate superior, as he was as Undersecretary to Mr. Hull, and that whereas Mr. Hull's rugged determination and stern independence of thought at times brought him into conflict with the President's authority, such as at the London Economic Conference, Mr. Stettinius is expected to work unusually close to the President in carrying out his policies in diplomacy.

4. The choice of Mr. Stettinius to handle this country's involved diplomatic problems has been received with generous approval by Congressmen, and Mr. Roosevelt

Continued on Page 10, Column 3



By a Staff Artist

Allies Push Steadily East

Arrows indicate Allied moves forward in the great Western Front battle for the left bank of the Rhine. Positions of the armies are shown by boxes.

Spaniards Spar for Rule As Franco's Day Fades

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 28—Generalissimo Francisco Franco and his Falange will be an anachronism in the new postwar western Europe. So it is not surprising as the Allied victory approaches to find here much thought concentrated upon what is to follow General Franco, chaos and civil war again, a new dictatorship, or a gradual return to normalcy.

Opposition to General Franco's regime has been rapidly increasing for months past, and it is generally agreed today that it lacks any real support either at home or abroad. The Caudillo's recent speech indicated a certain sensitiveness toward public opinion among the United Nations. But simultaneously his assertion that Spain must remain authoritarian and anticommunist "with the principle of [Roman] Catholicism coming before all others" indicated how little he understood the Europe of 1944—a Europe in which the democrats are not objecting to Spain's Roman Catholicism, but to General Franco's interpretation of its principles.

General Franco also strangely ignored the anticomintern pact, Tangier, wolfram, and the Spanish Blue Division sent to the Russian front, when defending his regime's contributions to world peace.

But even though many experts on Spain believe that the weeks of General Franco's regime are numbered, they find it difficult to visualize an effective countergovernment which could establish stability in Spain. This is due to their inability to see an agreement upon a common program worked out among the so-called Progressive elements inside and outside of Spain.

Striving for Unity

Immediately after the liberation of France, General Franco's enemies expected great developments from the unrest reported along the 280 miles of the French-Spanish frontier where the Spaniards in the F. T. P. (Franc Tireur Partisans) were said to be in control everywhere. Some skirmishes did occur and more may occur, but at this moment it is not anticipated that Spanish deliverance will come in this way.

The disturbances on the frontier did not, in fact, hurt General Franco, for the Spanish dictator relies almost entirely on his military forces and the new outbreaks gave them some opportunity for activity.

In fact, the Spaniards in exile seem just now to be concentrating more upon the securing of unity of leadership and policy among the various parties as basic to all future action.

This is understandable when it is remembered that in exile there are Republicans, Socialists, Autonomists, and Anarchists who have not hitherto succeeded in forming

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Western drive confined to roads which pass through Reich towns stubbornly defended.

By Ronald Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH NINTH ARMY TROOPS IN GERMANY, Nov. 28—There are two reasons why the Allied winter offensive against Germany is progressing so slowly except on the southern end of the Western Front. One is the stubbornness and military efficiency of the German defense.

The other is the weather.

Combined, they have made the front-line scene—such as in this sector—one expressive of desolation, difficulty, danger, and discomfort.

Heavy rains have made flat open country, above which the slag heaps of coal mines rise like miniature mountains, so sodden that tanks and other heavy-tracked vehicles can't deploy on it.

This has dictated the lines of the main Allied advance—confined them inevitably to roads running through villages and towns. The Germans have defended these stubbornly until forced out by overmastering fire.

Germans Shell Town

Often as soon as the Americans have taken possession of the shattered ruins of a village, or town, the Germans have pumped in streams of shells day and night from artillery west of the Rhine.

There has never been a letup for the men whose endurance is taxed to the utmost as they drive the Germans back.

By the time the Americans reach an objective that has been held to the last minute by German rear guards, it has been devastated by our artillery fire. Thereafter it is devastated more and more by German artillery seeking to prevent attackers from emerging or supplies from entering, while making maximum difficulties for the troops already installed in tumbledown and built-up areas.

The Germans may then counterattack in sufficient strength to compel the Americans to withdraw temporarily. Then the process begins all over again and is repeated until the Germans are evicted for good.

Villages Entirely Razed

In some villages where I have been I could not see a single habitable building.

Where there are habitable buildings there are usually a few downcast German civilians, who are allowed to leave the premises only an hour each day unless they have some specifically allotted work to do.

One German village with a normal population of 1,500 was reported to have 45 Germans still living in it.

In one small town where Allied military administrators are installed there is nobody left for them to administer, and the officials are sitting there with nothing much to do while the Germans throw in shells.

The Nazis have been sending back ahead of their own slowly retreating troops as many civilians as they could to participate in community digging of new earthworks west of the Rhine.

But some managed to escape and make their way back to their homes, preferring to put their fate in the hands of the Americans rather than to swell the flood of evacués flowing back into Germany.

One who did this with his three

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Soviet army crosses Carpathians to Slovakia; Japanese push closer to Kweiyang.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

General Patton's Third Army advanced into the Saar region, Germany's largest coal and steel producer, as the Germans weakened their line there to block the Allied advance toward Cologne, farther north.

Already the Third Army, having passed through the Maginot Line, has come to the outer defenses of the Siegfried Line. It is only 11 miles from Saarbrücken, Capital of the Saar region.

General Patch's Seventh Army is co-operating closely with the Third. Having reached the Rhine at Strasbourg, thereby safeguarding its flank, it is able to advance to the north, threatening the flank of the Germans before Saarbrücken.

The Germans are determined to keep the Allies away from the vital Rhineland industries around Düsseldorf and Cologne, and the First and Ninth Armies of Generals Hodges and Simpson, respectively, now about 23 miles from Cologne, are hammering away in the rain and mud against the heaviest defense force the Germans can throw in.

Snow and mud appeared to be hampering the Seventh Army and the French at the southern end of the line in the Vosges Mountains, where otherwise the weakly held German line would allow them to clean up the Rhine-Rhône Canal region down to the Swiss border.

Along a 60-mile front, south of the Luxemburg border, General Patton's men are either inside the Reich or not more than 16 miles from it. In 20 days the Third Army has overrun more than 1,300 square miles of France. About 350 square miles of French territory still remain to be freed by it.

Snow also has become a determining factor on the Russian front. The sector around Budapest remained almost stagnant, although Russian troops, in a new six-mile penetration into northern Slovakia, crossed the 2,700-foot Carpathian Mountains along the Polish frontier.

In the Far East, the main successes are recorded by the Japanese, who are pushing rapidly westward in the direction of Chungking, after apparently splitting China in two by forcing a clear line through to Indo-China and the south. The connection should be complete when Nanning, 100 miles up from the Indo-China border, has been taken. If this United States air base is not already in Japanese hands, it at least has been abandoned by the Allies. The Japanese are now 140 miles from Kweiyang, Capital of Kweichow Province.

On Leyte, the Japanese were hastily constructing new ground defenses and increasing the number of troops south of Ormoc to meet the threat of a northward push by General MacArthur's 7th Division. A somewhat equal artillery duel was proceeding between American and Japanese forces in the Ormoc Valley.

Western Front:

Allied Armies Inch Closer to Rhine

United States Third Army infantry advanced three to four miles in the center of the Western Front capturing a village 10 miles from Saarbrücken, a great German arsenal and pivot of the Siegfried Line.

The American Ninth Army reached the flooded Roer River, last natural barrier before Cologne and the Rhine. They cleared the village of Kirchberg, just across the muddy 30-yard-wide stream from Jülich, less than a mile to the north. Kirchberg is 23 miles from the western limits of Cologne.

A wholly unconfirmed French radiocast heard by the Federal

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Stalin-de Gaulle Talks Hint 'Hard' Peace; Prussian Threat Links France and Russia

By Edmund Stevens

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor recently returned from Russia

The unification of French and Soviet views and plans for the postwar treatment of conquered Germany is likely to loom large on the agenda of the Stalin-de Gaulle talks in Moscow.

Of all the major powers, France and Russia are the two which have suffered the most historically from recurring German attacks and which are therefore the most directly concerned with preventing future revivals of German militarism.

Newly liberated France is doubtless no more receptive toward proposals for a soft peace than is Russia.

It is therefore highly probable that Marshal Stalin, in looking for stanch supporters of his own stern policy for Germany, will turn to the French leader. Not that opposition to a stern policy has yet been posed by any of the belligerent United Nations. But a few disturbing notes have been sounded.

And it is unlikely that the Soviets—on the basis of past performance—regarded the choice of Robert Murphy as General Eisenhower's political adviser as a confirmation that the Nazis and their sympathizers would be severely dealt with.

There is also the inevitable suspicion that once the battle heat has cooled, interest in the details of peace conditions for Germany may cool as well. The last war provides a disturbing precedent for this.

And it is the example of the last war that prompts the Russians to turn toward France for support of their peace program in the present time. They recall that if France's demands at the last peace conference had not been overruled, the present war might have

Continued on Page 3, Column 2

De Gaulle in Iran On Way to Moscow

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 28

Gen. Charles de Gaulle has arrived in Teheran, Iran, on his way to Moscow for talks with Premier Joseph Stalin, the Ankara Radio reported.

With General de Gaulle is the French Foreign Minister, Georges Bidault, and Gen. Alphonse Juin, Chief of the French General staff.

By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Gen. Charles de Gaulle's visit to the Russian capital, following closely on Prime Minister Churchill's visit to Paris, provides new evidence of France's ranid "come back" in European politics. However, the chief of the French Government is not likely to go to Moscow with a light heart. The General's cool dispositions toward Communism and all it stands for are no secret.

Yet the French leader knows too well that the political future of France may to a great extent depend on the success of this voyage, and that his meeting with Marshal Stalin is of highest importance. Establishment of good will between France and Russia would greatly facilitate solution of one of the most vital European problems: the prevention of future German aggression.

In the other hand, if an accord is reached in Moscow, the internal

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

Forrestal Urges Military Training

CHICAGO, Nov. 28 (AP)—Universal military service and maintenance of a large navy were urged today by Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal as being necessary to "prevent conquest of the world by men with Napoleonic ambitions."

Mr. Forrestal, in a speech before the 33d meeting of the Investment Bankers Association of America, said: "It is not too early for you to begin doing your share to see that they become part of our national policy."

Staggering Allied Ship Losses Confirmed 2 Years After Event

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 — Twenty-three months after the event, American and British officials today confirmed the disclosures of staggering Allied shipping losses which The Christian Science Monitor reported when they were at their peak in December, 1942.

The facts which were then being concealed—against the judgment of not a few high authorities in both governments and without evidence of proved military security—now disclose that the Allied and neutral nations lost 22,161,000 gross tons of merchant shipping from the start of the war in September, 1939, to the end of 1943.

This information, contained in an official statement released in Washington and London, consti-

Continued on Page 7, Column 3

Phil Baker's Quiz Show Added To Boston's Big War Loan Drive

Phil Baker

He will bring his popular quiz show to Symphony Hall, Boston, on Dec. 10 in aid of the Sixth War Loan drive.

Phil Baker, accordion-playing star of the radio quiz show, "Take It or Leave It," will ask his $64 questions in Symphony Hall Sunday afternoon and evening, Dec. 10, in aid of the Sixth War Loan drive here.

Admission to both shows will be by purchase of Series E War Bonds from tomorrow on, through branches of the National Shawmut Bank of Boston, which is co-operating with the Eversharp company in presenting the two shows. The evening performance will be broadcast.

Most of the seats have been reserved for buyers of bonds of $100 value or more. Doors for the matinee performance will be closed at 2:30, for the evening show at 9:30, and no one will be admitted after those hours.

Sixth War Loan officials expressed gratification today at the news that Dr. Serge Koussevitzky and the Boston Symphony Orchestra will play at a war bond concert in Boston Garden Dec. 14.

F. W. Denio, State Chairman of the War Finance Division of the U. S. Treasury Department, said, "This is really a high point in the Sixth War Loan. It should aid our retail merchants substantially in oversubscribing their $5,000,000 quota on E and Individual War Bond sales.

"I am sure," Mr. Denio added, "that Boston people will pack Boston Garden to the doors on Dec. 14, not only as bond purchasers, but as a tribute to our Boston Symphony Orchestra, which is world famous."

Dr. Koussevitzky and the Orchestra will be sponsored by the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, but will play without remuneration. Admission to the concert will be free to purchasers of war bonds in Boston retail stores, reservations being in accordance with the price of the bond purchased.

The sale of war bonds in Weston got off to a flying start when Mrs. Charles Martin of that town purchased one bond at $75, another at $18.75 in the name of her son who is a machinist's mate third class aboard a submarine in the Pacific.

Charles Martin, Jr., only two years out of high school, sent his mother $100 for bonds, but the two bonds cost only $93.75. So Charles wrote, "Dear Mom—Take the six bucks and buy a two years' (magazine) subscription for ——— (a neighbor's son who was ill). That leaves two bits, and I guess you can call it your commission."

And thus it came about that Mrs. Martin bought Weston's first Sixth War Loan bonds at 8 a. m. on Nov. 20. The town has a quota of $310,000 for all types of bonds, $50,000 for Series E bonds.

The City of Quincy will hold a $1,000-a-plate War Bond dinner at the Quincy Neighborhood Club tomorrow night, which will be attended by the first 200 individuals to purchase $1,000-denomination bonds. The guest speaker will be Col. Charles W. Kurwood, called "the most decorated man on the army rolls." Colonel Kurwood, who serves in Army Air Corps Intelligence, is a veteran of two wars, has flown 600,000 miles, has covered all war fronts as adviser to Gen. H. H. Arnold and as aide to Undersecretary of War Patterson, and flew over Italy with General Doolittle on the latter's raids.

"Anchors Aweigh of 1944," all-services musical revue, begins a three-day showing in the Worcester area today. The U. S. S. Jap Trap, facsimile of an LST, which is touring the State, moves into Lowell today and visits Lawrence tomorrow.

Nearer Boston, the bond-selling teams of wounded war heroes will talk to 1,200 employees at Holtzer-Cabot Electrical Company, Jamaica Plain; to 450 at the Carter's Ink Company plant in Cambridge; 1,700 Cambridge Rubber Company employees; 300 at S. S. Pierce Company; 200 at the New England Spun Silk Corps, Brighton, and 2,500 at A. J. Tower Company, Roxbury.

U. S. Justices Take Up Public Defender Plan

Whether there should be a public defender in the Federal Court at Boston to handle cases of persons financially unable to pay for legal talent was discussed at length today by leading jurists at the two-day Fifth Annual Circuit Conference in the Federal Building.

Justice Calvert Magruder of the First Circuit Court of Appeals presided. Associate Justice Felix Frankfurter of the United States Supreme Court, the justices of the First Circuit which takes in all New England except Vermont and Connecticut and the District Court justices of this district as well as Edmund J. Brandon, U. S. Attorney, participated in the discussions.

Justice Augustus N. Hand of the Second Circuit, New York, submitted statistics showing various States in which defendants in criminal cases are provided with counsel. He stated that a committee on which he is serving is in favor of the establishment of a public defender with assistants, the former to receive an annual salary of $7,500 as a Federal official. "A defense of people who are unable to pay for lawyers deserves serious consideration," said Judge Hand.

Justice Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., of the District Court in Boston told of cases in his court where defendants were without the benefit of legal advice because they could not pay for it. Justice Arthur D. Healey favored the bill to establish a federal defender in general. "I would favor a contingent fund for indigent defendants from which could be taken fees to pay such lawyers," said Justice Healey.

Justice Magruder called upon United States Attorney Brandon for his opinion and Mr. Brandon stated that he is "not satisfied that a bill for appointment of a public defender is a good one."

Governor-Elect And Saltonstall Hold Conference

Accepting an invitation extended by Governor Saltonstall, Governor-elect Tobin called on the Republican Chief Executive at the State House today and discussed with him routine affairs of the Governor's office.

Governor Saltonstall offered to furnish the Governor-elect with any information which would be helpful to him when he takes office on January 7. Mayor Tobin accepted the offer by telephone yesterday.

The Governor's office stated that among the matters discussed were a number of special committees and commissions, which Governor Saltonstall established on his own initiative, to determine whether the Governor-elect wishes to continue them. Among the committees are the Postwar Adjustment Committee, State Forestry Committee, Emergency Public Works Commission and the offices of State Emergency Conservator, and Emergency Solid Fuel Conservator.

It was announced at the State House today that Governor-elect Tobin has been assigned two rooms in the State House on the fourth floor where a staff will shortly begin preparation for his inaugural.

Registry Drive For Road Safety Shown in Results

The material reduction during the past four months in the number of highway fatalities in Massachusetts was attributed today by Rudolph F. King, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, to an unremitting educational and enforcement campaign by the Registry.

In the first seven months of 1944, Mr. King said, 41 more persons had been fatally injured in motor accidents than in the corresponding period of last year. At present, however, the figure is only five more than for the similar period in 1943, the Registrar, who took office on Aug. 15, added.

"Our safety campaign is constantly being enlarged, and I have appealed to all enforcement and educational agencies to help reduce automobile death and injury menace," Mr. King said.

"I have spent many days and nights traveling about the State talking to various groups to advance the cause of automobile safety."

The safety campaign conducted by the Registry of Motor Vehicles begins in the elementary schools of the Commonwealth, where children are being taught the essentials of safe operation of their simple playtime vehicles, and this education extends into all age-groups, Mr. King pointed out. As a result of the recently completed inspection of motor vehicles, he added, most unsafe cars have been taken off the road.

Business to Hear Inside War News

Firsthand accounts of American military operations will be given businessmen at the 29th annual meeting of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, Dec. 1, by top-flight military, civilian and industrial leaders.

Principal speaker at the anniversary dinner is scheduled to be Gen. Brehon Somervell, commanding general of the Army Service Forces. "Invasion of France" will be related at the noon luncheon by Rear Admiral J. J. Manning, Director of the Seabees in the European Theater of Operations.

"Technical Bombing of the Reich" will be reported by Maj. Gen. Oliver P. Echols, Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Army Air Forces, while "The Pacific Front" is to be the subject of a talk by Col. Warren J. Clear, General Staff Corps. Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts will present her first public report of "The European Scene" since her trip overseas between sessions of Congress.

Archbishop Qualifies As 'Corporation Sole'

The Most Rev. Richard J. Cushing, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston, today was sworn in as "corporation sole" in the office of Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State. This qualifies the Archbishop to administer corporate affairs of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Boston.

The formality at the State House was required under a statute of 1897 which incorporated the Archbishop of Boston as "a corporation sole, to hold and manage certain property for religious and charitable purposes."

The Archbishop also called on Governor Saltonstall, accompanied by Frederick W. Mansfield, former Mayor of Boston, and the Rev. John Wright, Secretary to the Archbishop.

Another Arrest Made In Food Theft Charge

Another defendant wanted in Maine in connection with the alleged theft of thousands of dollars worth of foodstuffs from the Government at the Searsport Cargo Port of Embarkation was picked up in Boston today and arraigned before U. S. Commissioner Martin T. Hall.

He was Theodore Anderson of New York City, a Negro cook on a merchant vessel, who was alleged to have passed food over the side of the vessel to others involved in the thefts, the Commissioner was told by Thomas P. O'Connor, Assistant U. S. Attorney. After the defendant pleaded not guilty, bail of $3,000 was fixed and a two-day continuance allowed for the official papers in the case to reach Boston from Maine.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Want a new hairdo?
First a HarperCOLD PERMANENT
Our skilled Harper Method operators, *under the direction of Joseph Battel,* do wonders for every type of hair . . . even if it is thin, difficult, bleached or dyed. Waves so soft . . . natural . . . lustrous . . . long-lasting.
JOSEPH BATTEL Inc.
49 West Street, Cor. Tremont
Hub. 0715 Boston
Harper Method
Beauty Products Sold Here

For "Her"
CHRISTMAS!
FUR
COATS • SCARFS
Smart Styles
Excellent Quality
Spaulding & Riedel, Inc.
Furriers
376 Boylston Street, Boston
KEN. 3870

Wool for your nicest Christmas Gifts

All-Wool Scarf
in authentic
Clan Tartans
$2.50
Anderson - Buchanan - Elliot - Forbes - Htg. Fraser - Gordon - MacDonald Dress - MacLachlan - MacLaren - MacLeod Htg. - MacPherson - MacRae - Matheson - Red Menzies - Robertson - 42nd - Htg. Stuart
Mail Orders Filled
Romanes & Paterson
581 Boylston Street, Boston . . . In Copley Square

Post Office Cornerstone Laid

By a Staff Photographer

Ceremonies Mark Start of Construction of New Roslindale Office

Official cornerstone-laying exercises were held at the corner of Taft Hill Place and South Street, Roslindale, Mass., today, where a new building to be occupied as a Post Office is expected to be completed by next February. Shown at the site of the building are, left to right—Daniel W. Sheehan, Superintendent of Roslindale Post Office; Eugene L. Holmes, President of the Roslindale Chamber of Commerce, and Patrick J. Connelly, Boston Postmaster.

Right of Older Person to Job Is Shown by Welfare Expert

By Laura Haddock
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Opposition to blanket laws that prevent a man or woman from working after a given age was expressed emphatically today by Margaret W. Wagner, nationally known authority on old-age welfare problems. Speaking at the 40th annual Conference of Massachusetts Social Workers, which is being held through Thursday at the Hotel Statler, Miss Wagner said:

"Chronological age has nothing to do with actual old age, and there is many a person at 70 who is younger than his 40-year-old neighbor."

Miss Wagner, who is Executive Secretary of the Benjamin Rose Institute of Cleveland, warned that failure to handle the old-age assistance problem wisely would be disastrous after the war. Pointing out that the percentage of older people in the population is now on the increase, she said that these people are more capable than ever before in history of leading active, useful lives, and that each one of them is a citizen with a ballot. "We are still a comparatively youthful country," she added, and "we put all our emphasis on youth, on machines, on speed rather than skill.

Will Guard Our Interests

"If we push our old people away into idle, lonely, and desolate lives, we shall have on our hands a lot of misfit, frustrated, discouraged people, who are going to say, 'All right; if you won't give us our chance, we'll go out and get it for ourselves,' and they will become a group which will proceed to undermine some of our finest democratic principles."

"We talk a lot about postwar employment," she went on, "but I have never yet seen a postwar employment policy outlined that included conditions of employment for those aged persons who have demonstrated their ability on the job."

The problem, she said furthermore, was not alone that we fail to provide jobs for older people, but that we don't do anything else for them either. She expressed her opinion that no settlement house or social agency that provided clubs for children and youth, should exist without clubs also for the aged, especially older men.

Problems of Rural Areas

Maude von P. Kemp of the New York School of Social Work, told a group on "Social Work in Rural Areas" that the social worker in the country community must be a better rounded person than her colleague in the large city, because she is more conspicuous and because she can depend on no one but herself to do the job. Her chief handicap, said Miss Kemp, is the critical attitude of the community toward those who have done wrong, who have failed to conform to the community pattern of rectitude.

Prof. Douglas McGregor, Associate Director of the Industrial Relations Section at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, told the Conference that industry is at present dealing with the problem of employing the returning emotionally distrubed servicemen successfully.

"From the point of view of industry," he said, "the problem is not new, because industry has had to deal with it in various aspects for years. There have always been psychoneurotics in industry."

Racial Mixtures Stir Balkans

Rubbing shoulders in the Balkans are peoples left by each successive wave of Europe's would-be conquerors, including Slavs, Latins, Germans, Turks, and other lesser groups, according to Col. C. Wellington Furlong, power politics and military strategy analyst, who addressed the Advertising Club of Boston at its luncheon in the Hotel Statler today. His subject was: "The Balkans—Balance Wheel of Europe."

This rubbing of shoulders by the various racial, religious, and political groups can result in nothing more than friendly contacts, when common interests are recognized, the speaker indicated, but if differences are stressed and jealousies are allowed to grow, it can easily develop into the kind of friction that leads to wars. And these wars, in the past, have involved a much wider circle of nations.

On the basis of a number of years spent in southeastern Europe, the speaker pictured the Balkans as a region of stresses in which ideological conflicts are likely to reach the flash point more easily than elsewhere. Because of this, he suggested that postwar plans which can stabilize the Balkans, instilling a sense of security and a feeling for co-operation there, will have demonstrated what can be done, and done more easily, probably, for the rest of the world.

Up to the present time, when Russia, Britain, and France are planning close co-operation after the war, Colonel Furlong declared, the great powers of Europe have worked against any signs of developing Balkan unity, because each of them was interested in outside control of the Dardenelles.

Russia looked south and west through those straits, which offer it a warm water trade route to the outside world in winter. Germany looked eastward through them, and across them, to the wealth of the Orient. France and Britain, the speaker added, also had irons in the fire.

But now, for the first time—with a conquered Germany in no position to interfere—the great powers are seeking unity of purpose themselves, and are therefore ready to welcome Balkan unity.

Boston Recreation For Service People

Tuesday, Nov. 28, 1944

Free tickets for sports and theaters at U. S. O. Ticket Office, 48 Boylston Street. LIB. 7268.
Hockey, Boston Garden, 8:30 p. m. Bruins vs. Detroit.
Dances with orchestra, hostesses, 8 p. m. Atlantic Club; Buddies Club; 149 Stanford Street; 46 Beacon Street.
Officers' dance, 520 Boylston Street, 8 p. m.
Informal party, Army and Navy Officers' Club, 12 Arlington Street, 8 p. m. Dance Instruction.
Square dancing, 26 Temple Place, 7:30 p. m.
Nite club nite, Jewish Welfare Board, 17 Commonwealth Avenue, 8:30 p. m.
Portrait sketching, Photo Developing Class, 7:30 p. m.
Sketching, 150 Newbury Street, 8 p. m.
"Paper Party," 32 City Square, 8 p. m. Hostesses.
"Informal Birthday Party," 5 Ruggles Street, 8 p. m.
Stage Door Canteen, 48 Boylston Street, Entertainment. Free Refreshments. Dancing.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair—Much Colder

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and much colder tonight than last night with lowest temperature near 29. Wednesday fair and rather cold, moderate winds.

Maine: Fair and much colder tonight, lowest temperature 17 to 22 degrees north portion and 22 to 27 in the south. Wednesday fair and rather cold.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and much colder tonight, lowest temperatures 20 to 25. Wednesday fair and rather cold.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair and much colder tonight, lowest temperatures 24 to 30 degrees. Wednesday fair and rather cold.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 10:51 p. m.; height, 10.1 feet. Wednesday, 11:11 a. m.; height, 11.4 feet.

Tobin to Keep The Committee On Race Unity

Continued from Page 1

semitic propaganda to make an appearance here recently, is a 98-page pamphlet entitled "The Jew Refugee — Invasion of America through immigration and what to do about it."

According to officials of the Anti-Defamation League this booklet has been circulated primarily through beauty parlors and has appeared in Springfield, Littleton, Lowell, Haverhill and Fall River. In every case, it is reported, the booklet was delivered through the mail and carried a Chicago dateline.

The booklet, which has been circulated widely in other parts of the country, represents considerable effort in gathering a mass of canards against the Jews. The last few pages contain petitions to Congress "to stop the entry into this country of Jew Refugees and Aliens."

In Malden, recently, school teachers discovered that many children in a grammar school had small slips of paper on which was printed crudely, apparently by rubber stamp, the words, "Kill the Jews."

Because of these incidents, and others which continue to occur, it is understood that a number of prominent citizens have called upon the Governor-elect to extend the life of the Committee on Racial Unity.

In a report to Governor Saltonstall made this week the Committee on Racial and Religious Understanding listed the following record of accomplishments:

1. Promotion of Intercultural Education through the schools. This has been accomplished through a conference of school superintendents held at Bridgewater last April; through co-operation with summer courses on intercultural education for teachers at Harvard, Boston University and Wellesley; through establishment of University Extension Courses on intercultural education the first of which will begin at Chicopee next week.

2. Work with State and local police. First step under this head was assisting Commissioner of Public Safety John F. Stokes in preparation of a manual dealing with racial problems. Later, the Committee co-operated with police and educators in preparing a course for police officers on "Police and Minority Groups."

3. Aid in promoting racial and religious understanding through a speakers bureau and through publication of an extensive bibliography on the subject. Fifty capable speakers are available to address interested groups anywhere in the State.

4. Assistance in the organization of Community Relations Committee in cities and towns throughout the State. A number of these, comprised of representative citizens and community leaders have already been established.

5. Special Sub-committees listed as follows: Planning Committee to confer with labor, industry, and department store executives; Committee on Subversive Literature; Committee on Action for Churches and Synagogues to prepare material for instruction in religious schools; Finance Committee.

6. Stimulation of interest in racial and religious understanding through conferences with individuals and groups, and through lectures.

The personnel of the Governor's Committee which remains unchanged since its formation is as follows: the Rev. Robert P. Barry of Somerville; Rabbi Joshua Loth Liebman, Judge Jacob J. Kaplan, retired, Bishop Henry Knox Sherrill, Wilman Adams, General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., A. K. Cohen, attorney, Thomas Carens, public relations executive, Charles Dasey, Boston Shipping executive, the Rev. William N. DeBerry, Springfield Negro leader. Dr. Julius E. Warren, Commissioner of Education, is chairman.

Roslindale to Get New Post Office

Heads of fraternal and civic organizations of Roslindale today assisted Postmaster Patrick J. Connelly of Boston in laying the corner stone of a new building in the center of the area that will be occupied as a post office under a five-year lease.

The building is to be at the corner of Taft Hill Place and South Street, and contain 4,400 square feet of floor space, with every modern facility for patrons and employees, as well as all latest postal equipment. It will be one story in height, with brick and stone trim, with its own loading area on Taft Hill Place.

The Government will lease the structure from Samuel W. Poorvu of 27 School Street, Boston. In addition to a rest room for employees, shower baths, and similar facilities, the new building is to have a drying room for clothing of the carriers who are out in all kinds of weather. Plans call for occupancy of the building Feb. 1. Daniel W. Sheehan is superintendent of the Roslindale Post Office.

Mail Closings In Boston Set

Closing dates for mailing Christmas parcels from Boston to destinations in the United States to assure delivery by Dec. 25, are given by Postmaster Patrick J. Connelly as follows:

Dec. 6 for parcels to all New England states and Boston Postal District.

Closing dates for greeting cards are one week later than the dates for parcels.

Huge Boost in Pay-Roll Taxes Seen in Social Security Move

Pay-roll taxes on employers and employees will have to be given a huge boost to finance the new social security program coming before Congress for action next year with an initial annual cost of $8,000,000,000 rising eventually to a probable $16,000,000,000, William C. Coogan, Executive Secretary of the Boston Life Underwriters' Association, Inc., declared here today.

Announcement of plans for a vastly expanded social security coverage was made in Washington yesterday by Arthur J. Altmeyer, Chairman of the Social Security Board. He said his proposals would be brought in early next year.

Mr. Altmeyer outlined the introduction of government disability insurance, medical care and hospital insurance, federalizing of unemployment compensation which is now operated by the States, and extension of the social security system to many millions of workers now excluded. All of these measures are embraced in the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill.

Tremendous Costs

"I do not believe that the public realizes the tremendous costs involved in the huge extensions of the Social Security system urged by Mr. Altmeyer and embodied in the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill," Mr. Coogan said.

"To finance the new program, the employee would take on a pay-roll deduction of 6 per cent of his wage or salary up to the first $3,000, and the employer a like amount. The self-employed would pay 7 per cent. All this would be in addition to present and future income tax payments.

"Even these high pay-roll taxes would not prove enough, because in the course of time when the burden of increased old-age retirements, disability payments, etc., mounted, additional funds would have to be found to make the system pay out.

"On the basis of present pay-rolls the total tax of 12 per cent has been estimated to yield a little over $8,000,000,000 a year. This would be sufficient for more for the next ten years. After that costs would rise until, according to a number of economists, the total expense—the present system plus the new—would reach $16,000,000,000 or more 25 or 30 years hence, when claims under old-age insurance reached their expected peak.

"Accordingly, if the expenditures are eventually doubled, the tax income in some way will have to be doubled."

Along Present Lines

Mr. Coogan stated that the life insurance business favors and is in sympathy with social security along its present lines and with some expansion to cover a larger percentage of the workers. "But to go all-out for a program such as now urged is another story," he said.

The new social security plans would require a vast centralization of government at Washington, he continued, and the extension of Federal controls involved would promote regimentation of the citizen to a degreee never before approached in the United States.

Quoting the National Association of Life Underwriters, he raised these questions:

"1. Is it desirable to concentrate in our Federal Government all the power inherent in such a program?

"2. Does the program undertake to do, through government, some things that can better be done by private and voluntary means?

"3. Under the medical care and hospitalization portions of the proposal, would the probable forcing of doctors and hospitals into the program be in the public interest?

"4. What effect would the Wagner program have on Blue Cross plans and other private and voluntary plans?

"5. Is it desirable to abolish merit rating for employers taxes in connection with unemployment insurance as proposed in the Wagner bill?

"6. How far should society go? Do you feel that it is economically and socially advisable for society to go beyond guaranteeing a subsistence level of income to its members? If so, where would you draw the line to avoid destruction of individual initiative and enterprise?"

Master Television Stations To Furnish Lavish Programs

Continued from Page 1

present there are only nine television stations operating in five major cities in the United States but that over 90 are planned for immediate construction as soon as manpower and materials are made available.

The first step in the establishment of television on a widespread scale, he said, will involve the construction of master-television stations in the larger centers of population throughout the United States.

These master stations, Mr. McLean explained, would have extensive studio facilities and a staff capable of originating complex programs such as musical comedies and Broadway plays. They would have mobile units for remote, or outside, program pick-ups, and motion picture crews to make newsreels especially for television.

Designs Shown

By means of camera slides Mr. McLean showed some of the designs for master television stations of various categories which General Electric has designed in co-operation with the Austin Company of Cleveland, Ohio, noted industrial designers and builders.

Mr. McLean disclosed that in many ways television radiocast technique parallels the making of motion pictures. The studios, the type of lighting, scenic props, portable microphone booms and cameras, he explained, duplicate the manner of motion pictures. In addition, he said, television stations will themselves transmit motion picture films, some of which will eventually be made expressly for television purposes.

Transmission of programs, Mr. McLean said, will be either by coaxial (wide path or land) cable or radio relay links and he indicated that G. E. had placed its faith principally in the radio relay method. He said, however, that future television networks may combine both radio relay and coaxial cable.

To Link Major Cities

He visualized immediate television networks linking New York with Chicago and the major intermediate cities. Another one would run northeast from New York to Boston, and intermediate cities, he pointed out. Another network, he said, would extend south along the Atlantic Coast to Washington and Richmond and west from there to Pittsburgh and Cleveland.

He said that International Business Machine Corporation has recently announced plans for a radio relay network from Washington to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York City, and Schenectady, N. Y. This relay network would not only provide channels for television but also permit the operation of business machines at points along the network. He said that this network and others will extend west to Chicago and north into New England as soon as they can be built after the war.

[Other radio relay network plans announced are those of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., which has already inaugurated development of a radio link between New York and Boston, and the Raytheon Corporation, of Waltham, Mass., which has applied for a nation-wide system of radio relay links that will in general follow the routes of the commercial airways.—Ed.]

Smaller Cities' Outlook

To serve smaller cities which may not be able to afford the costs of television programming G. E. has visualized "satellite" television stations served from a major television network. This station would pick up programs from the nearest relay point and send them out to its local audience.

R. L. Hanks, G. E. Sales Manager for Receivers, stated the company's intention to keep television receivers at popular price levels. He said indications are that G. E. may produce television receivers with excellent performance at prices around the $200 bracket. The lower-priced receivers will provide fewer services and will, in the main, consist of direct view models. The higher-priced models will incorporate such additional services as the standard and FM radiocast bands, international short wave, and phonograph with record changer.

The direct view models, that is, where the viewer will look directly at the coated butt end of the cathode tube which produces the picture, will be in the relatively inexpensive price range, Mr. Hanks said. He added that the television industry must provide good picture contrast and definition in low-priced sets or the industry would suffer a sudden loss of hard-won prestige.

The higher-priced television sets for the home will be designed with a projection tube that will provide an excellent picture up to 18 by 24 inches, Mr. Hanks said. The higher-priced sets, he estimated, would be available at something around $300 to $400 based on pre-war prices.

Boston-Cambridge Up Fire-Police Pay

Police and firemen of Boston and Cambridge were considerably more cheerful today following announcements that pay increases would be forthcoming for them within the next few days or weeks.

A $200 increase was announced for 1,972 Boston policemen and for 1,054 firemen by Mayor Tobin, who said that the three first grades in each of the departments would be benefited. The raise will be granted beginning Dec. 1.

Cambridge's "smokeaters" and "finest" were granted a $165 boost last night by the Cambridge City Council. The total replaces a temporary $100 increase, and includes an additional $65, effective Jan. 2. Other Cambridge city employees will continue to receive their temporary increase of $100 in 1945, or until a study of the pay rates shows valid reasons for other changes.

Dresses in large sizes can be smart!
Women of poise and maturity appreciate our carefully styled dresses . . . with lines that flatter . . . in fabrics of quality. Prices medium.
. . . and hats that are really hats . . . from $15
FRANCES FARQUHAR, INC.
Hotel Vendome Boston

6th WAR LOAN
IT'S TIME TO BUY THAT EXTRA BOND
HOOVER MOTORS
Ford Sales and Service
Motor Mart, Park Square
Hub. 7100 Boston

WE PUT TYPEWRITERS IN WORKING ORDER
If you have an old, discarded machine stored away, let us put it in satisfactory, usable condition for you. The cost is surprisingly reasonable. Estimate free.
We buy old typewriters, and pay top cash prices for them
ARCADE TYPEWRITER
120 Boylston St., Walker Bldg.
Call HANcock 3121
BOSTON

Two-House Action on Treaties Wins Committee Indorsement

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28—The bipartisan movement to bring about a constitutional amendment which would do away with the Senate's two-thirds rule over treaties and put foreign affairs on a majority-rule basis by both Houses of Congress gained considerable momentum in the Capital today.

The House Judiciary Subcommittee, headed by Representative Francis W. Walter (D) of Pennsylvania, has now given its unanimous bipartisan indorsement to the proposed constitutional amendment.

Representative Hatton W. Sumners (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, has approved immediate public hearings, and though he is known to have opposed any change in the two-thirds procedure at one time, has now indicated his support. He is himself drafting the measure which the Committee expects to submit to the House in the near future.

The proposed amendment in effect would repeal the Senate's present exclusive power to block treaties by a vote of one-third plus one of Senators present. Ratification instead would be by a simple majority vote of both houses.

The goal of House sponsors of the measure is submission of the amendments at this session of Congress, to give three-fourths of the State legislatures a chance to pass on it when they meet in January.

Mr. Walter points out that if the amendment can be submitted, and ratified by 36 State legislatures early in the new year, the House will have a joint voice with the Senate in ratification of the World War II treaty.

While the House probably has the votes to approve the amendment this session, (a two-thirds vote is required to submit a constitutional amendment) the proposal will certainly encounter opposition in the Senate.

Mr. Walter said today that the decision to press for action this session is based on the urgency of getting the amendment before the states in time for action by about 40 legislatures meeting between January and April, 1945. Ratification by 36 states is required to amend the Constitution.

Two-thirds vote of both Houses is necessary to submit the amendment to the states. Mr. Walter is sure that bipartisan support of the measure is strong enough in the House to meet the two-thirds test.

The Senate, which would be deprived of its right to reject treaties by one vote more than a third of those present, has been lukewarm to the proposal. Sponsors hope to lay it on the Senate's doorstep this session and hope for popular support throughout the country to do the rest.

Serving with Mr. Walter on the Judiciary Subcommittee considering the move were Representatives Estes Kefauver (D) of Tennessee, Joseph R. Byrson (D) of South Carolina, Thomas J. Lane (D) of Massachusetts, John W. Gwynee (R) of Iowa, Joseph E. Talbot (R) of Connecticut, and Earl R. Lewis (R) of Ohio.

Board Limits Leather Ratio For Europe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28—Persons who fear the United States will break down its standard of living to feed and clothe Europe took hope today from the first leather allocation to liberated countries, amounting to only one-half per cent of the total supply available to the United States in 1944.

By the same token humanitarians were disappointed. Paying nations, such as France, Holland, and Belgium, together with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, asked for eight times more leather from the Combined Raw Materials Board for November, December, and January than they received.

There is a world-wide shortage of leather for shoes and other purposes.

The UNRRA standard for Europe, adopted at Montreal in September, calls for one pair of wearable shoes or boots per person in liberated areas.

Limited Allocation

Presumably this standard will not be met from the limited allocation made.

The United States is now on a two pair a year ration. In Great Britain, shoes are included in the tight clothes ration, so the consumer must decide between them and other articles of clothing. In Canada, the other nation on the Combined Raw Materials Board, shoes are still unrationed.

Representatives of the Combined Raw Materials Board called prospective leather buyers from the paying nations of Europe and from UNRRA in to make a general agreement on the division of the world leather supply in order to head off a buying spree in Argentina where the United States has no control over the market.

Future agreements may also be reached on fats, textiles, and other much-needed items in which there is a world-wide shortage.

Hides Instead of Shoes

Under the agreement, the liberated countries will get 146,000 importable cattle hides, 100,000 United States domestic kipskins, 2,500 tons of sole leather, and 5,000,000 square feet of upper leather.

As far as feasible the Combined Board is allotting hides rather than shoes to Europe so the various nations may rebuild their own shoe industries, thus giving employment and making possible the use of local rather than American or British styles.

The allotment may be changed at the end of three months, but is taken here to indicate that at present the Combined Board has no intention of leveling up consumption levels around the world.

Court Review Tied To War Powers Act

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (AP)—The House Judiciary Committee approved a one-year extension of the Administration's sweeping War Powers Act today but pinned to it a provision for a court review of war agency rulings.

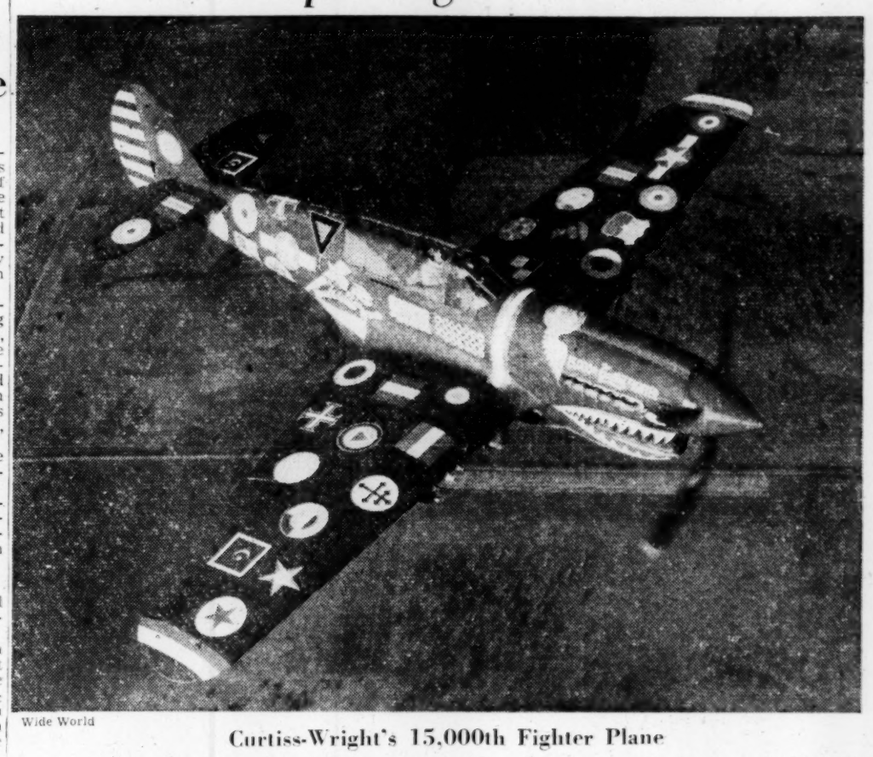
The War Powers Act is the congressional basis for the War Production Board, War Foods Administration, Office of Defense Transportation, parts of the Office of Price Administration and many other emergency agencies set up to gear the nation's industry to wartime production.

The bill, which will be reported to the House, extends for one year the life of the Act which otherwise would expire with the close of this year.

With its approval, however, the Committee adopted an amendment providing for a court review of WPB and OPA suspension order by which the use of priority materials can be withdrawn from individual manufacturers or dealers.

The present Act provides no appeal from agency orders. Under the amendment individuals can go into court and get a stop order against a WPB suspension order anytime within 10 days after the order is issued.

Can Japan Figure This Out?



Wide World

Curtiss-Wright's 15,000th Fighter Plane

The shark's head made famous by Chennault's Flying Tigers of China looks fearsome enough, and, with the added distinguishing markings of all the 28 air forces that have used Curtiss-Wrights in the present war, presents a puzzle. But this P-40 Warhawk probably will get a coat of paint before entering battle. The Warhawks have played a vital role in Allied offensives.

Air Accord Brought Closer By Canadian Compromise Plan

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A Canadian attempt to resolve the one big issue separating the British and Americans, by offering a compromise plan for division of postwar world air traffic, has given hope for breaking the deadlock in the International Civil Aviation Conference here. It furthermore has defined the Dominion's own position in this diplomatic exchange in a significant way.

The compromise plan would, in effect, meet both the British and Americans part way on certain aspects of the vexing "fifth freedom" question. The Americans have insisted that capacity increases assigned to operators on long-distance air routes be computed by including as a base not only traffic originating at home, but that picked up at intermediate points. The British have declared that capacity increases must be figured only on the basis of the home-embarked volume.

The new Canadian proposal would give each operator credit, on its capacity base, for one third of the traffic volume picked up at intermediate stops. This would allow each operator, under a so-called "escalator clause" in the provision which divides the traffic to begin with on a 50-50 base, the opportunity to increase the number of flights or size of planes in proportion to the increase, not only of the home-embarked business, but one third of that attracted at intermediate points. The Americans wanted it all, the British were willing to give none.

Gesture Toward British

On the other hand, the new Canadian document appears to make a gesture of conciliation in the British direction by defining passenger destination in such a way as to reduce the advantage of increased traffic embarking from other than the home port of an operator. In other words, while traffic embarked at home would be computed in this base for the full distance of the trip indicated by the ticket, traffic embarked from some point outside the operator's home would be computable as part of the base only for the first "hop" in the trip beyond that point of embarkation. This might work somewhat to United Kingdom advantage because of its geographical position, on a through route from New York to Paris, for example.

Another proposal incorporated in the Canadian plan, and one which would seem to veer toward the British stand, would allow any one state to withdraw its acceptance of the "fifth freedom" and make individual agreement in regard to this intermediate pick-up right, as long as they were not exclusive. Previously abrogation of this right required agreement of the two parties involved.

There is some question as to whether the total volume of traffic concerned in the technical differences here is enough to justify an adamant position on either side. Theoretically, it has been pointed out, the concession of one third of the traffic picked up at intermediate points in computing capacity increases could work out on a remote division of a long-distance route so as to pyramid increase upon increase, and thus build up the base for addition of capacity on the whole route. The effect of this would be to give that operator the flying capacity to handle all the business it could attract on a vigorous competitive basis. That is what the United States wants.

Independent Action

The Canadian gesture in itself, however, has tended to give credence to a suggestion that conference observers have been loath to accept, that the Dominion is, and has been, acting independently of Britain.

Actually Canada has little to lose from the application of either the extreme American policy of open competition, or the United Kingdom stand for strict regulation, though it prefers the latter. Being contiguous to this country it is free, under accepted practice, to arrange air-traffic agreements with the United States without reference to any international agreement. And being a member of the British Empire family it should continue for some time to profit from the long-standing Empire-preference policy in respect to trade.

The Dominion came here with its own plan, which called for a body with power to regulate air transport as well as air navigation. It was even more definitive in this respect than the United Kingdom. It first conceded to the United States the right to arrange interim flying on a bilateral basis, but the present framework for negotiations on the question of determining traffic quotas is a Canadian plan, the "escalator clause."

Meanwhile, it is seen that while the cause of the delay in concluding the conference, which opened here on Nov. 1, has been this difference between the United States and Britain, the other 52 nations attending will, after all, have much to say about what is finally done. There are now, as a matter of fact, indications that in point of numbers the United States has more support for its position than the United Kingdom, which, because of its frequent reference to the need to consider the interests of the small nations, would be bound to respect majority action of the conference.

A. F. of L. Still Hopes to Unify Labor's Ranks

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 28 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor reached out for the elusive thread of labor solidarity at home and abroad today in resolutions submitted to the annual convention and expressions of William Green, president.

In the national field, union with the Congress of Industrial Organizations—which walked out of the A. F. of L. fold in 1937—appeared still to be a dream of the parent organization, whose Executive Council urged that the negotiations abandoned in 1943 be picked up again, if possible.

Philip Murray, C. I. O. President, in convention in Chicago last week, held out his hand to the rank and file of the A. F. of L. but made it clear he had little intention of accepting overtures of the leaders.

Despite this, resolutions calling for resumption of negotiations were to be submitted to the A. F. of L. convention today for action.

In the international field, Mr. Green extended an invitation to all world-wide labor groups to join with the A. F. of L. in battling for an enduring peace. He said the A. F. of L. would demand a place at the peace table.

He made his appeal after a talk yesterday by Arthur Horner, sent to the convention as a fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress and who says he is a member of the Central Committee of the British Communist Party.

A resolution urging Congress to establish a 30-hour work week after the war to spread employment and to relieve production "tensions" was adopted by the convention yesterday.

The Committee report said that "technical advances in industry and the accelerating rate of production have developed tensions which cause workers to burn out at an early age."

Sovereignty of Moral Law for World Upheld by Butler in Peace Education

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 28—Peace between nations, like peace between individuals, is a matter of morals, in the opinion of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University. Dr. Butler holds there can be no "sovereign" nation nor individual because "only the moral law is sovereign."

Dr. Butler was one of two Nobel prize winners who issued statements here today on their ideas of education for peace in the post-war world in conjunction with the staging of the fourth American Nobel anniversary dinner and forum at the Astor Hotel on Dec. 10, when this year's Nobel prize winners and Nobel laureates will be honored.

"The use of force, other than police power, whether between individuals or between nations, is war," Dr. Butler declared, adding that "when the principles of morals are violated, whether on the part of an individual or a nation in order to gain power or advantage, war has taken the place of peace."

Straight thinking on the problem of establishing the same moral control over the conduct of nations as governs the conduct of individuals was urged by him as necessary in order to open the way to the emergence of "a peaceful and orderly and happy world."

Avoidance of hero worship in textbooks of the future was described by Dr. Victor Francis Hess, winner of the Nobel prize in physics, as vital if children in schools are to learn and be convinced that "war is a horrible thing, brought about by human greed and utter disrespect for the divine law."

"Patriotism was nothing to do with fostering the spirit of aggression," he stressed, adding that racial and religious intolerance should be eradicated in all schools and colleges as "the most dangerous germ for war."

Manning's Tribute To Russian Church

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 28—Opening a Christmas drive for gifts of clothing for needy Soviet children, Bishop William T. Manning paid tribute Nov. 26 to "the increasing appreciation and understanding" shown by the Russian Government in its recent dealings with religion.

At a special service at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, which featured a procession of gift bearers to the altar with clothing to form part of a shipment to the Soviet Union, Bishop Manning praised the Russian Orthodox Church as having survived "fierce trials."

"Today," he said, "it is showing its deep spiritual strength and power and in this war it has given mighty support to the Russian armies and people and in their miraculous defense of their homeland against the invader."

"Marshal Stalin has expressed both by word and action his appreciation of the support given by the Russian Church in this conflict, and we in America rejoice greatly to see the increasing appreciation and understanding shown by the Russian Government in its dealings with religion."

Dayton Plane Crash Causes Two Fatalities

DAYTON, Ohio, Nov. 28 (AP)—Carl A. Cover, Vice-President of Bell Aircraft Corporation and Manager of the firm's Georgia Division, and Max Stupar, Bell Industrial Planning Director, were killed yesterday in the crash of their twin-engined cargo plane at Wright Field.

Col. Frank W. Wright, Field Commander, said Mr. Cover, former chief of the Army Air Force's Materiel Command, Aircraft Modification Branch here, was piloting the plane, en route from Marietta, Ga., to Buffalo, N. Y. He said the plane struck a high-tension wire on approaching the field and crashed into a curb near the landing strip.

New York Sees Dual Display Of American Handicraft Art

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 28—While powerful industrial machines speed the implements of victory, the slow painstaking handiwork of the American craftsmen, too, is making steady progress, according to two outstanding exhibits of jewelry, ornaments, weaving and other arts now on view here. The exhibits are to be seen at America House, and at the Argent Gallery, where they will continue until Dec. 9 and Dec. 2, respectively.

The items in the America House display, which are shown in the gallery of the American Craftsmen's Educational Council, range from the attractive—but more faddish—bits of jewelry to exquisitely precious jewels in perfect settings. At prices that jump from a few dollars for a set of earrings and brooch to a bracelet of canary and white diamonds with emeralds, selling for more than $8,000, the jewelry maker's skill makes its appeal to differing purchasers, as well as to many who "just come to look." The settings with precious jewels have been loaned by Olga Tritt.

One of the newer developments is in the field of enamel. Here the combined art of the metal worker and the ceramist is shown in beautifully colored and designed jewelry that is meeting a modern market. The ceramics, patterned to look like delicately glazed bayberries, chokecherries and blueberries, are another interesting trend. Marion Anderson Noyes and Mrs. Noah Bryan are responsible for this display.

One section features the work of Zuni Indians, their use of turquoise and traditional subjects such as the "Rainbow God" and the "Blade Wing Bird."

At the Argent Gallery, the New York Society of Craftsmen is holding its forty-second exhibition. Fifty-one craftsmen are represented in the enamels, ceramics, jewelry, metals, needlework, sculpture, weaving and etching displayed. Artists, teachers, students and other who give only their "spare" hours to work in these fields are included in the number.

Among the exhibits is a set of gates with chromium finish, suitable for a garden or interior and a fireplace screen of similar metal, all done by Morris Levine. The face of a child cast in glass by Kathleen Hollister is one of the modern notes. A handwrought silver tea set by Rudolph Schumacher, Jr., has unusual beauty of design and workmanship.

One of the novelties is the portrait of a cat on two glazed tiles, mounted as a wall ornament, but suitable also for a tray.

The textiles at this exhibit are another example of superior craftsmanship.

Senators May Be Expelled

Members of the United States Senate may be expelled by a two-thirds vote, but cannot be impeached except by their own state governments.

Love starts at the top

Beautiful hair is half the battle of romance. Use Laco Genuine Castile Shampoo—the pure shampoo. Contains no alcohol, no free alkali! Just pure rich olive oil, combined with enough coconut and castor oil to create a brilliant blend no single one of these oils can give you alone . . . the same beneficial pre-war ingredients.

Laco Genuine Castile Shampoo is so f-a-s-t. It builds mountains of white lather that wash away dull film, grime, and dirt. No after-rinse is needed. Laco Genuine Castile Shampoo at your favorite drug, department store, and 5 & 10

A full 5-ounce bottle for only 35 cents

LACO
Genuine Castile
SHAMPOO

LACO PRODUCTS, INC. • BALTIMORE, MD
AFFILIATE OF POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL CORPORATION

FREE

A CUSTOM-PIX* 4" x 5" COPPER TONE
Photo Enlargement

GET ACQUAINTED OFFER

Send us your favorite negative within five days of the day this advertisement appears and we send you free a 4" x 5" enlargement on high quality Copper Tone, deckle edge paper. There's no charge for handling or return postage!

Act today! Pick out your favorite negative and mail it to us with your name and address.

CUSTOM-PIX FILM SERVICE
Department X, Box 8018, Philadelphia 1, Pa.

*Reg. Trade Mark

Shreve *Koret Originals*

Spotlighted in the superb array of new handbags are these Originals by Koret. Fastidious in detail, supreme in style — these bags by one of America's outstanding makers will certainly make excellent gifts for Christmas.

In Koretolope or broadcloth, $42.

In broadcloth, $24.

In Koretolope, $35.40

These bags offered subject to prior sale
Prices include 20% Federal tax

Shreve
CRUMP & LOW COMPANY
Boylston at Arlington Street, Boston

TIME OUT FROM FANCY GUESSING

INGENUITY

DESPITE all the fancy guessing, post-war products must be within the limits of consumer acceptance. We know those limits as they apply to anything in metal. Questions from contemporary executives are always welcome when they relate to product or parts design whether for production in your plant or ours. Write me on your letterhead.

Joseph J. Cheney, President

*Also glad to send our book, Ingenuity.

Spriesck EST. 1923
TOOL & MANUFACTURING CO., Inc.
31 HOWARD ST. Ad. No. 35 BUFFALO 6, N.Y.

Attends One-Man School, Gets Paycheck for Diploma

Old-timer Jacob Miller shows "new-timer" Joseph Pagesh the fine art of turning out 105-mm. smoke shells at U. S. Steel. Mr. Pagesh started at U. S. Steel as an oiler, but will have increased pay as soon as he qualifies as a machine operator. This is part of U. S. Steel's policy of training and upgrading. Many war veterans are now taking advantage of such training. Employees are promoted to jobs that pay more as fast as they can learn and demonstrate their ability.

UNITED STATES STEEL

'Dear Ruth' in Premiere at Wilbur—'Dark Hammock' at the Plymouth

Norman Krasna's New Comedy Sets Forth Wartime Romance

By Edwin F. Melvin

Norman Krasna's new comedy, "Dear Ruth," which made its debut last evening at the Wilbur, is very light, very funny, highly sentimental, and generally likable. Mr. Krasna never goes far beneath the surface but he knows how to write lines and devise situations that are amusing. And Moss Hart, who directed, is not one to overlook the opportunities in this type of entertainment. Under his supervision, an able company plays the comedy mainly for the laughs, with an occasional emotional touch that is genuinely moving.

The play is one of those that smoothly blends a combination of styles. The preponderance of it is comedy. But one of the characters is a figure out of farce, and all of them, except the youngsters who are at the center of the romance, are likely to burst forth with remarks that are very entertaining though they may not seem completely in character. The boy and girl around whom the plot revolves are, however, bona fide romantic comedy creations.

* * *

He is a young airman from Italy, who has carried on a long correspondence—or so he supposes—with the Ruth from whom the play takes its title. He does not suspect, until the play is nearly over, that the letters were written by Ruth's high school sister, a precocious youngster, who takes the world seriously and is involved in one worthy cause after another. The child had considered the letters as her contribution to keeping up war morale, and had even sent the young man a picture of Ruth. By the time he arrives on a brief leave, he is in love with Ruth and has reason to believe that she is at least interested in him.

But Ruth, knowing nothing of what has been going on, has become engaged to another man. When Bill Seawright, who is the aviator, enters unexpectedly, she naturally is surprised, somewhat nonplused and slightly amused. Thinking his stay will be short, and not knowing how far the letters have gone, she hopes to be able to play up to her part without too much difficulty, and not to disillusion him too suddenly. For Ruth is a sensitive girl with a kind heart. But she finds that she likes him, and when she reads his letters she begins to realize how much the romance has meant to him.

* * *

The audience, of course, can guess what the outcome will be. But Mr. Krasna has worked some funny variations on his theme. And he has half a dozen characters to help him in providing comic material.

Miriam, the unpredictable younger sister, played in her usual style by Lenore Lonergan, is one of them. Judge Wilkins, Ruth's father, done with considerable ability by Howard Smith, is another. Ruth's mother, a comfortable sort of woman with a sense of humor, well depicted by Phyllis Povah, helps to fill in the domestic background. And Albert Kummer, Ruth's fiancé, is set forth by Bartlett Robinson as one of those stuffy suitors on whom playwrights delight to heap farcical indignities. To add to the complications Bill's sister and the sergeant with whom she had quarreled put in an appearance.

The play runs a little thin before the evening is over, and in the last scene Mr. Krasna seems rather put to it to spin out his story. But he does manage to reach an effective final curtain.

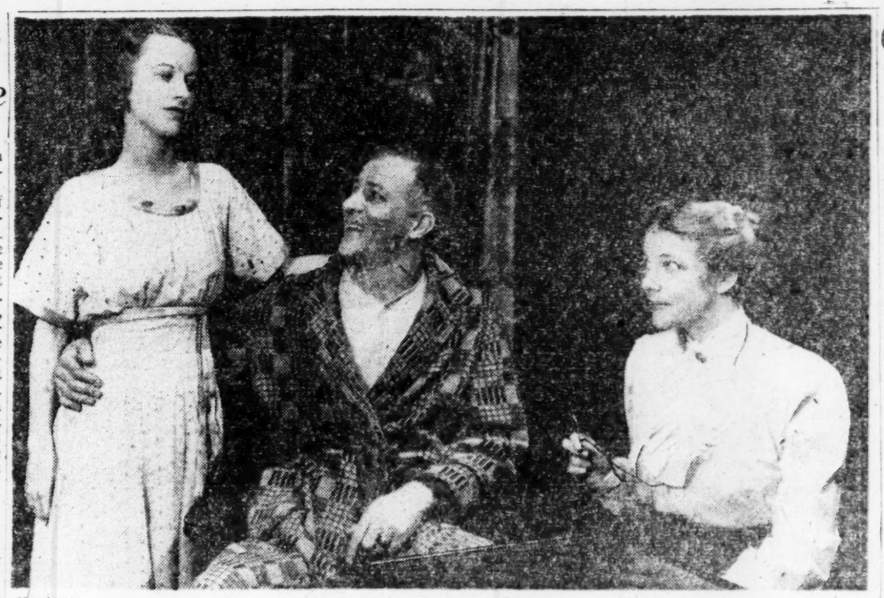
The two romantic parts are well played. Bill, as John Dall does the role, has a likable enthusiasm and something of the imaginative quality which the girl found in his letters. Ruth is an even better drawn character, and Virginia Gilmore portrays her with a becoming fineness of touch.

Frederick Fox has helped by designing a cheerful living room for the Wilkins residence at Kew Gardens, New York.

'Dear Ruth'

At the Wilbur—New comedy by Norman Krasna, presented by Joseph M. Hyman and Bernard Hart, directed by Moss Hart, setting by Frederick Fox. The cast:

Dora ..... Pauline Myers
Mrs. Edith Wilkins ... Phyllis Povah
Miriam Wilkins ... Leonore Lonergan
Judge Harry Wilkins ... Howard Smith
Ruth Wilkins ... Virginia Gilmore
Lieut. William Seawright ... John Dall
Albert Kummer ... Bartlett Robinson
Martha Seawright ... Kay Coulter
Sergeant Chuck Vincent ... Richard McCracken
Harold Kobbermeyer ... Peter Dunn



Vandamm

Mary Orr, Charles McClelland, and Elissa Landi
In "Dark Hammock," new play by Miss Orr and Reginald Denham at the Plymouth

Comedy-Melodrama Features Elissa Landi as Sleuth

By L. A. Sloper

Reginald Denham, co-author with Edward Percy of "Ladies in Retirement," has collaborated with Mary Orr in the writing of another melodrama, called "Dark Hammock," which was submitted to the Boston public at the Plymouth Theater Monday night.

But "Dark Hammock" is a very different sort of play. It is a comedy-melodrama, with the accent mostly on the comedy. And the way it is performed tends to make it more farcical than comedic.

Once more we have a young wife attempting to poison her middle-aged husband, this time with a brew of which phosphorous, obtained from those old-time phosphorous matches, is the weapon. Since the time of the action is 1910, there is no difficulty about obtaining the matches.

* * *

The local physician (the scene is the Florida "prairies") can't seem to diagnose the ailment that produces such peculiar symptoms in Marvin Platt, well-to-do rancher. But Platt is saved in the end by the curiosity of a spinster ornithologist, aided and abetted by a spinster nurse.

The play is neatly designed, with signposts erected all along the path to point to the guilt of Coral Platt, ore-time ornament of the lighter stage and a lady of more than doubtful virtue. Her scheme is to use her husband's small fortune to help a former lover finance a theatrical enterprise.

Complications are introduced when the husband decides to make a will leaving part of his money to his foreman and tying up the rest in a trust fund, and suspense is provided by the efforts of his wife to see that he does not sign the will, and by the spinsters' somewhat plodding maneuvers of detection.

If there seems to be a certain lack of enthusiasm in this account, put it down to the fact that all these activities do not add up to a very exciting or very amusing evening. For the characters are not sufficiently believable, and the developments are a little too obvious, for effective melodrama; the humor is rather crude, and in some instances too coarse for the persons to whom it is assigned, and the performance does not add to the credibility of the story.

* * *

Elissa Landi, an actress of great personal charm, played the learned amateur sleuth with a heavy archness that did not seem to belong to the character. Miss Orr depicted her own villainess with appropriate vulgarity, viciousness and hysteria, but with such lack of restraint or subtlety that even Platt, infatuated as he was, would hardly be likely to be deceived for long.

Charles McClelland was much more persuasive in the role of the husband, to which he lent strength and tenderness. Mary Wickes played the part of the nurse for its full low-comedy effect, and there was good work by Arthur Hunnicutt as the sheriff, Scott Moore as the local doctor, and James Gannon as the foreman.

Mr. Denham, who directed, must be charged with much of the responsibility for a performance that lacked integration and flow. The single setting, by Sam Leve, suggested the loneliness of the ranch house and the lush vegetation without. The first-night audience was reasonably responsive.

'Dark Hammock'

A new play by Mary Orr and Reginald Denham, presented by Meyer Davis and Sam H. Grisman at the Plymouth Theater, Boston, week of Nov. 27, 1944. Staged by Mr. Denham, settings by Sam Leve, costumes by Kermit Love. The cast:

Coral Platt ..... Mary Orr
Marvin Platt ... Charles McClelland
Doc Bunnell ..... Scott Moore
Carlos Antuna ..... James Gannon
Belle ..... Mabel D. Bergen
Cookie ..... Alonzo Bosan
Andrew Jackson Sparks ..... Arthur Hunnicutt
Florence McDavid ..... Elissa Landi
Amelia Conn ..... Mary Wickes
Butch Smith ..... Alan Dreeben

Alexander Borovsky
Who will give a piano recital in Jordan Hall this evening.

At the Monday Symphony

Again an instance of the pupil surpassing the master, Rimsky-Korsakov turned out a better man than Berlioz at the second concert of the Monday series of the Boston Symphony Orchestra last night. Or possibly it was a case of Serge Koussevitzky as conductor holding a more magisterial hand over the music of the Russian composer than over that of the French. Or for another matter, it may be that Symphony Hall suits itself as an auditorium better to the sonorities of the "Tsar Saltan" Suite of Rimsky-Korsakov than to those of the "Harold in Italy" Symphony of Berlioz.

However we regard the circumstances, the Suite proved exactly the piece of music to illustrate the prime style of the Boston Symphony as it stands constituted today, whereas the symphony only served to show the organization as an orchestra among orchestras. Strange, too: because only a little spell ago Dr. Koussevitzky and his men, assisted, as on this occasion by William Primrose, viola player, distinguished themselves as interpreters of "Harold."

It is the way things go in music, and it is what makes every concert an experience and a surprise. Music never stays where you can make it your captive, whatever the professional appreciators may say different. Dr. Koussevitzky in the length of his artistic career has been by turns Russian, French, and American. He walked on the platform on Monday evening—perhaps he did not himself realize it—the perfect Russ. They use that word, do they not? when they mean the real article.

At any rate, the "Tsar Saltan" Suite went off wondrously well. The opera from the score of which it is drawn would make a brilliant and a highly imaginative production, could it be given with an orchestral support like Dr. Koussevitzky's and with the right sort of singers. Some fine day the opera may be brought to town. Almost too bad it carries the descriptive phrase, "Fairy Tale," in its title. For really it is based on a classic legend, and it hardly should be reckoned in the children's story-book line more than should certain of the stories on which Greek tragedy stands.

If some should ask just where Dr. Koussevitzky's "Tsar Saltan" varies from anybody else's, just tell them to compare his treatment of the episode of the Flight of the Bumble-Bee with what they get, for example, at one of the springtime Symphony Pops. Another sort of musician than a baton comedian directed the playing this time.

W. P. T.

Dunham Revue Coming

Katherine Dunham and her "Tropical Revue" are expected at the Boston Opera House for an engagement beginning Monday, Dec. 4.

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM

4:00 p.m.—Musicale: recordings.
4:30 p.m.—The Southland Singing.
4:45 p.m.—Norman Cloutier's Music.
5:00 p.m.—News; Swing Music.
5:30 p.m.—Listen to Liebert.
5:45 p.m.—Church in the Wildwood.
6:00 p.m.—News; Dinner Music.
6:45 p.m.—Lowell Thomas, news.
7:00 p.m.—The Southland Singing.
7:15 p.m.—News of the World.
7:30 p.m.—Band Concert.
7:45 p.m.—Books and authors.
8:00 p.m.—Music by the Masters.
9:00 p.m.—News; Waltz Time.
9:30 p.m.—Music You Want.
10:00 p.m.—Sign Off.

WGTR—WMTW

4:00 p.m. to 5 p.m.—Same as WNAC.
5:00 p.m.—Musical Program.
6:00 p.m. to 11—Same as WNAC.
11:15 p.m.—Sign Off.

Vandamm

Trio From 'Errand for Bernice'
Wendell Corey, Gertrude Lawrence, and Stephen Bekassy in Jacques Deval's new play coming Monday to the Plymouth.

Italian Panel Shown

Off the beaten path we frequently find works of art, that have for the time slipped away from conventional show places, or they have been brought out of storage. Such interesting relics to be found at the Thrift Shop, 90 Huntington Avenue.

A decorative wooden panel presented along with other gifts to the shop was brought to the attention of a connoisseur. He found it an absorbing piece, and after studying it in detail, maintained that it was part of a chest "of distinct and interesting type," made about 1500 in the region of Trento-Verona, in Italy. The unusual wood treatment is peculiar to this province. Flat, silhouette-like motifs represent the triumph of Amor between two allegorical figures.

There are other pictures at this shop, provincial and amateur, and professional paintings, engravings, and lithographs, and varied curiosa.

D. A.

More for Christmas

Present plans in New York are for "Star Time," the vaudeville revue, to open its tour in Boston on Christmas Day, according to the New York Times.

The line-up for the holiday now seems to include Cheryl Crawford's revival of "The Tempest"; Clare Kummer's new comedy, "Many Happy Returns"; a new musical, "A Lady of 2"; and another new comedy, "Brief Holiday." Added to this is a third new comedy, "The Young Know Best," reported for a Saturday, Dec. 23, opening.

This makes a total of six openings—if they all come to pass—for Dec. 23 and 25, five of them on the holiday. If no shows hold over from the week previous there should be just enough theaters to go around.

Today on Short Waves

Melbourne—6:00 a.m.—News. VLC6, 9.61 m.; VLC4, 31.4 m.
Chelmsford—12:00 n.—News in English. XGOY, 9.64 mcs., 31.4 m.
London—6:00 a.m.—Royal Air Force String Orchestra. GSO, 7.26 mcs., 31.4 m.; GRH, 9.62 mcs., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 mcs., 49.1 m.
Moscow—6:47 p.m.—Program in English. 13.2 mcs., 22.7 m.; 15.1 mcs., 19.8 m.
London—7:00 p.m.—Tommy Handley in This Year GSO, 7.26 mcs., 31.4 m.; GRH, 9.62 mcs., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 mcs., 49.1 m.; GRX, 11.94 mcs., 25.11 m.; 9.48 mcs., 31.6 m.
London—8:15 p.m.—The Children's Hour. TGWA, 9.68 mcs., 31 m.; GRH, 9.62 mcs., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 mcs., 49.1 m.
Caracas—8:30 p.m.—Stories of Venezuela. YVIRN, 4.92 mcs., 60.9 m.
London—9:00 p.m.—Experiment in Freedom. GSU, 7.26 mcs., 41.3 m.; GRH, 9.62 mcs., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 mcs., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.38 mcs., 104.2 m.
Melbourne—9:45 p.m.—News; Talks; Music. VLC7, 11.84 mcs., 25.3 m.
Panama City—10:15 p.m.—Intimate Quiz. HP5G, 11.78 mcs., 25.3 m.
Guatemala—10:45 p.m.—Philco Rhapsody. TGWA, 9.68 mcs., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Sing Out, Sweet Land!," a cavalcade of American song from New England Colonial days to the present. Presented by the Theater Guild. Featuring Alfred Drake and Burl Ives. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth — "Dark Hammock," by Mary Orr and Reginald Denham. Featuring Elissa Landi. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"Laffing Room Only!" new Olsen and Johnson musical. Featuring Frank Libuse, Betty Garrett. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Dear Ruth," by Norman Krasna. Directed by Moss Hart. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Music

Jordan Hall—Concert by Alexander Borovsky, pianist, 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Since You Went Away," Claudette Colbert, Joseph Cotten. 2:05, 5:05, 8:05 News, 2, 5, 8.

Fenway—"Brazil," Tito Guizar, Virginia Bruce, Edward Everett Horton. 12:50, 3:40, 6:30, 9:20. "When Strangers Marry," Dean Jagger, Kim Hunter. 11:35 a. m., 2:25, 5:15, 8:05.

Keith Memorial—"None But the Lonely Heart," Cary Grant, Ethel Barrymore, Barry Fitzgerald. 11:05 a. m., 2:35, 6, 9:40. "Girl Rush," Frances Langford. 9:55 a. m., 1:25, 4:50, 8:20.

Kenmore—"Andy Hardy's Blonde Trouble," Mickey Rooney. 2:46, 6, 9:16. "The Hour Before Dawn." 1:15, 4:32, 7:47.

Laffmovie—Continuous 9:30 a. m., to 11 p. m.

Majestic—"Wilson," Alexander Knox, Charles Coburn, Geraldine Fitzgerald. 10 a. m., 12:44, 3:28, 6:12, 8:56.

Metropolitan—"Frenchman's Creek," Joan Fontaine, Arturo Cotchva. 10:45 a. m., 1:20, 3:55, 6:35, 9:10. "March of Time—Uncle Sam, Mariner." 10:25 a. m., 1:05, 3:40, 6:15, 8:55.

Modern — "Music in Manhattan," Anne Shirley, Dennis Day. 9:10 a. m., 12:35, 4:10, 7:45. "Arsenic and Old Lace," Cary Grant, Raymond Massey. 10:40 a. m., 2:05, 5:40, 9:15.

Orpheum—"Mrs. Parkington," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 9:07, 11:37 a. m., 2:14, 4:42, 7:19, 9:56.

Paramount — "Brazil," Tito Guizar, Virginia Bruce. 10:40 a. m., 1:20, 4:0, 6:55, 9:40. "When Strangers Marry," Dean Jagger, Kim Hunter. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:45, 8:30.

RKO-Boston—"The Woman in the Window," Edward G. Robinson, Joan Bennett. 10:40 a. m., 1:45, 4:40, 7:30, 10:15. Stage Show. 12:25, 3:30, 6:25, 9:15.

Scollay—"Hail the Conquering Hero," Eddie Bracken. 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 6:15, 9:45. "The Conspirators," Hedy Lamarr. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

South Station Theater — "Burying the Axis." "Fishing Boys." Occupations." "G. I. Doings." Cartoons and national and war news. Continuous from 9:30 a. m. to midnight.

Stage—"Mrs. Parkington," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 11:30 a. m., 2:06, 4:42, 7:18, 9:55.

Telepix — "Technicolor Musical," "Slim Summerville," "Dog Training." "Around Hollywood." "Anglers Dream." "Russian Front." "Digest of World News." Continuous 10:30 a. m., to midnight.

Uptown — "Arsenic and Old Lace," Cary Grant, Priscilla Lane. 2:20, 5:50, 9:20. "Music in Manhattan," Anne Shirley, Dennis Day. 1, 4:25, 8.

Washington Street Olympia — "Hail the Conquering Hero," Eddie Bracken, Ella Raines. 11:05 a. m., 2:35, 6:10, 9:40. "The Conspirators," Hedy Lamarr, Paul Henreid. 9:20 a. m., 12:50, 4:25, 7:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Arsenic and Old Lace." "Music in Manhattan." 1:45, 7:45.
Allston: "Greenwich Village." Roger Touhy, Gangster. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Wing and a Prayer." "Meet the People."
Regent: "Secret Command." "Stars on Parade."

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Rainbow Island." "Atlantic City." 1:50, 7:50.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Dragon Seed." "Havfoot." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Rainbow Island." "Meet Miss Bobby Socks."
Coolidge Corner: "The Impatient Years." "Ever Since Venus." "Last Snow Man."
Cleveland Circle: "Rainbow Island." "Atlantic City." 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central: "Janie." "Days of Glory."
Harvard: "Seventh Cross." "Men on Her Mind." 2, 8.
University: "Since You Went Away." 1:45, 5, 8:20.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Dead End." "Kid from Spain."
Park: "Song of Bernadette."

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Gypsy Wildcat." "Singing Sheriff." 1:50, 7:50.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Mask of Dimitrios." "Take It or Leave It."

MALDEN—Granada: "Arsenic and Old Lace." Selected Shorts.
Mystic: "Oh What a Night." 1:52, 7:30.
"Hail the Conquering Hero." 3:09, 9:14.
Maplewood: "Step Lively." 2:19, 9:19.
"Crime by Night." 1:52, 7:52.
Strand: "Ever Since Venus." 2, 6:50, 9:47.
"The Impatient Years." 3:19, 7:16.

Orpheum: "Christmas Holiday." 2, 5:30, 9:15. "Louisiana Hayride." 2:15, 8.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Hail the Conquering Hero." "O, What a Night." 1:45, 7:45.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Janie." "The Last Ride."

MEDFORD—Medford: "Casanova Brown." "Silent Partner."
Fellsway: "Step Lively." "The Imposter."

NATICK—Colonial: "Since You Went Away." 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Gypsy Wildcat." "Pearl of Death."

NEWTON—Paramount: "The Climax." "Bells on Swing Street." 2, 8.

QUINCY—Capitol: "Arsenic and Old Lace." "Singing Sheriff."
Strand: "Till We Meet Again." "Great Moment."

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Janie." "Days of Glory."
Capitol: "Double Indemnity." "Hi, Good Looking."
Capitol and Bell Square: "Take It Or Leave It." "Wing and a Prayer." 2, 8.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Janie Wonder." 2:05, 7:30. "Janie." 3:14, 8:59.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Arsenic and Old Lace." "Music in Manhattan."

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Secret Command." "Kansas City Kitty."
Coolidge: "Rainbow Island." "U-Boat Prisoner."

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Sensations of 1945." "Mask of Dimitrios."

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Gypsy Wildcat." "Pearl of Death."

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "In Society." "Action in Arabia."

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

BUY A BOND NOW at any LOEW'S, R-K-O, or M. & P. Theatre and receive a free ticket to WAR BOND PREMIERE "Something for the Boys" at Metropolitan, Dec. 4th
LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
DOORS OPEN: Orpheum 9:00 A.M. State 11:15 A.M.
One of the Screen's Great Love Stories!
GREER GARSON · WALTER PIDGEON in MGM's 'Mrs. Parkington'
EDWARD ARNOLD · MONA FREEMAN · Cecil KELLAWAY · Latest PETE SMITH · John Nesbitt NEWS
BUY BONDS at LOEW'S

LAFFMOVIE
A LAFF EVERY MINUTE
NOW OPEN
COMEDY
LAUGHS
7 COMEDIES IN ONE BIG SHOW
★ LAUREL & HARDY ★ RITZ BROS. ★ STOOGES ★ MERRIE MELODY ★ DONALD DUCK ★ Pete Smith ★ Leo Lohr featuring
SONS OF DESERT LAUREL & HARDY
Continuous from 9 A. M. to 1 A. M.
547 Washington Street
Opp. R. H. White Co. Tel. Lib. 7063

KEITH MEMORIAL
CARY GRANT · ETHEL BARRYMORE · BARRY FITZGERALD
None but the Lonely Heart
Co-hit "GIRL RUSH" Frances Langford

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Joan FONTAINE · Arturo de CORDOVA
"FRENCHMAN'S CREEK"
Latest March of Time—Uncle Sam, Mariner"
PARAMOUNT · FENWAY
Tito GUIZAR · Virginia BRUCE
"BRAZIL"
plus: 'When Strangers Marry'

BOSTON (Kenmore Sq.)

KENMORE 777 BEACON ST.
ALL AIR CONDITIONED
MICKEY ROONEY · LEWIS STONE
Andy Hardy's Blonde Trouble
The HOUR BEFORE DAWN

EXETER KEN 7067
CLAUDETTE COLBERT · JENNIFER JONES · JOSEPH COTTEN
SINCE YOU WENT AWAY

BOSTON (STAGE)

WILBUR EVES. 8:30—MAT. TOM'W
JOSEPH M. HYMAN & BERNARD HART present
Dear Ruth
A New Comedy by NORMAN KRASNA
Directed by MOSS HART

PLYMOUTH EVES. 8:30—MAT. THURS.
MEYER DAVIS & SAM H. GRISMAN present
'DARK HAMMOCK'
by MARY ORR & REGINALD DENHAM
with ELISSA LANDI
MARY WICKES · CHARLES McCLELLAND

SHUBERT Eves. 8:30—Mat. Tom'w
PLENTY OF GOOD SEATS FOR MAT. TOM'W
• Seats for Final Week Beg. Dec. 11
OLSEN & JOHNSON in "LAFFING ROOM ONLY!"
STAGED BY JOHN MURRAY ANDERSON

PLYMOUTH • 2 WKS. BEG. Mon., Dec. 4 Seats Thurs.
Gertrude Lawrence in ERRAND for BERNICE
Eves. $3.60, $3, $2.40, $1.80, $1.20. Mats. Thur. & Sat. $3, $2.40, $1.80, $1.20 (Tax Incl.)

COLONIAL • Tonight at 8:30
The THEATRE GUILD presents
SING OUT, SWEET LAND!
A NEW MUSICAL
with ALFRED DRAKE
Evenings: $1.20 to $4.20 (Tax Incl.)
Mats.: Thurs. & Sat. $1.20 to $3.00

BOSTON
Aaron Richmond presents
FRI. EVE.—SAT. MAT. JORDAN HALL
Box Office 10:30 to 5:30
THEATRE OF ANGNA
ENTERS
"First Mime of Our Day"
Eve. $1.20 to $3. Mat. $1.20 to $2.40
Fri. Eve., Dec. 8—FIRKUSNY
Sat. Eve., Dec. 9—CROOKS (Symphony)
Sun. Aft., Dec. 10—BUDAPEST Quartet
Sun. Aft., Dec. 17—SMETERLIN

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY KIR. 4580
Claudette COLBERT · Joseph COTTEN · Jennifer JONES
ENTIRE WEEK
Since You Went Away
Monty WOOLLEY · Shirley TEMPLE · Robert WALKER · Lionel BARRYMORE

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

June HAVER · Dick HAYMES · Monty WOOLLEY
'IRISH EYES ARE SMILING'
A 20th Century-Fox Picture In Technicolor!
PLUS ON STAGE—RAY BOLGER · GRACIE BARRIE
WALTER NILSSON · CARR BROTHERS
BUY MORE BONDS
ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

"A genuine motion picture achievement."—Herald Tribune.
ARTKINO Presents
The Rainbow
"Unforgettable."—Cue
STANLEY 7th Ave. bet. 42d & 41st ST.
6th Big Week

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50th Street and 6th Avenue
Irene DUNNE · Charles BOYER
"TOGETHER AGAIN"
with Charles Coburn
A Columbia Picture
Spectacular Stage Presentation
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"3 years, 3 stars, 3 cheers"—Walter Winchell
ANGEL STREET
Cecil Humphreys, Viola Keats, Brent Sargent
Staged by SHEPARD TRAUBE
BIJOU THEATRE, W. 45th St. 3rd Year
Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:40.

"BRIGHT NEW MUSICAL HIT."—Life
BLOOMER GIRL
—HAROLD ARLEN—E. Y. HARBURG, Songs
CELESTE HOLM · MARGARET DOUGLAS · JOAN McCRACKEN · DAVID BROOKS
DOOLEY WILSON · MABEL TALIAFERRO · MATT BRIGGS
SHUBERT Theatre—West 44th St. Cl. 6-5990
Evgs. 8:30—Mon. thru Thur. $1.20 to $5.40; Fri. & Sat. $1.20 to $6. Tax Incl. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

BROCK PEMBERTON presents
FRANK FAY in HARVEY
A New Comedy by MARY CHASE
with JOSEPHINE HULL
Directed by ANTOINETTE PERRY
48TH ST. THEATRE, E. of B'way. BR. 9-4566
Ev. 8:40. $1.20 to 4.20 tax inc. Mts. Wd. & Sat. 2:40

"DAZZLING . . . GORGEOUS."—Brown, Sun
Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present
HATS OFF TO ICE
75c, $1.25 and $1.65 PLUS TAX
Saturday Eves. Only: 75c to $2.40 Plus Tax
Eves. 8:40. Sun. 8:15. No Monday Perf.
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40. Sun. 3. Mail Orders.
CENTER THEA., Rockefeller Center CO. 5-5474

RODGERS and HAMMERSTEIN present
Mady CHRISTIANS · Oscar HOMOLKA
in JOHN van DRUTEN'S
I REMEMBER MAMA
from Kathryn Forbes' "Mama's Bank Account"
with JOAN TETZEL
MUSIC BOX, 45 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-4636
Evgs. 8:35 Sharp. Mats., Thur. & Sat. 2:35 Sharp

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
(In association with Jack H. Skirball)
JACOBOWSKY AND THE COLONEL
The FRANZ WERFEL-S. N. BEHRMAN COMEDY
Staged by ELIA KAZAN
LOUIS CALHERN · OSCAR KARLWEIS
MARIANNE STEWART
MARTIN BECK Thea., 45th West of 8th Ave.
Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Thurs. and Sat. at 2:30

A PERFECT COMEDY
—Atkinson, Times
6th Year! LIFE WITH FATHER
ARTHUR MARGETSON & NYDIA WESTMAN
EMPIRE Theatre, B'way & 40th St. PE. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees, WED. and SAT., 2:40.
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

THE THEATRE GUILD'S MUSICAL HIT
OKLAHOMA!
Music by RICHARD RODGERS
Book and Lyrics by OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN 2d
Directed by ROUBEN MAMOULIAN
Dances by AGNES de MILLE
BETTY HARRY JOSEPH EVELYN
GARDE STOCKWELL BULOFF WYCKOFF
ST. JAMES Theatre, 44th West of Broadway
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thursday & Saturday 2:30

"'Rhapsody' is beautiful. The dances are the best in any musical show this season."—Chapman, News
Fritz Kreisler's Operetta
RHAPSODY
CENTURY Thea. 59th St. & 7th Ave. Cl. 7-3121
EVES. 8:30. MATINEES WED. & SAT. 2:30.

"A simple story that strikes deep into the lives of our times."—E. C. Sherburne, The Christian Science Monitor.
ROSE FRANKEN'S Comedy Hit
SOLDIER'S WIFE
with MARTHA SCOTT & MYRON McCORMICK
GOLDEN, W. 45. Cl. 6-6740. Mail Orders Filled
Evgs. 8:40. $1.20-3.60. Tax Inc. Mats. Wed., Sat. 2:40
SEATS SELLING 12 WEEKS IN ADVANCE

CHERYL CRAWFORD presents
MIRIAM HOPKINS
VICTOR JORY
A new play by SAMSON RAPHAELSON
THE PERFECT MARRIAGE
BARRYMORE Thea., 47th West of Broadway
Evenings 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30

"A dramatic thunderbolt."—Winchell
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S NEW PLAY
CORNELIA OTIS SKINNER · DENNIS KING · DUDLEY DIGGES
THE SEARCHING WIND
FULTON, W. 46. Eves. 8:40. Mats. Wed & Sat. 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	'Mary Marlin' sk	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America' sk	Bob Rhodes' Orchestra	Irish melodies
3:15	'Tena & Tim' sk	'Sparts Program'	'Ma Perkins' sketch	Concert orchestra	News service
3:30	News; Snapshots	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	Freddie Martin's Orch.	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	'Help Wanted'	Music; Listen, Milady'	'Right to Happiness' sk	Musical Roundup	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Chas. Pelley's Melody in Sky; Songs	Air Express; Lullaby Newscast	Backstage Wife; sketch Stella Dallas; sketch	'Background for News' Jane Cowl, talk	News service
4:15	'Life to the Front'	Jewish Philanthropies	Lorenzo Jones; sketch	Zeb Carver's Orchestra,	Spike Jones' Orch.
4:30	'Follies' Evelyn	'Hop Harrigan'	'Young Widder Brown's	'The Hands Man'	Danny Murray, minstrel
4:45					
5:00	Howe, m. c.; News	'Terry and the Pirates'	'When a Girl Marries'	Musical Roundup	News service
5:15	'Evelyn Winters'; sk	'Dick Tracy'; sketch	'Portia Faces Life'	'Treasury Salute'	Bond-Time; Songs
5:30	Notes for Victory	Jack Armstrong; sketch	'Just Plain Bill'; sketch	'Superman'; sketch	Bond-Time; Conductor; songs
5:45	'Inside MGM'; int.	'Captain Midnight' sk	'Front Page Farrell'	'Tom Mix' sketch	News service
6:00	'Page One'; news	Jack Rogers, songs	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports Music
6:15	E. C. Hill; J. Grew	News; 'Whose War'	'Treasury Salute'	Sports; Snapshots	Moment Musicale
6:30	Band; 'Facts'	'Jerry and Sky' sketch	'Serenader'; songs	'The Answer Man'	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	'Ray Bloch Presents'	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Rendezvous; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	Spar Choral Group	J. Mercer's Music Show	Fulton Lewis, Jr. news	Richard Salinger, news
7:15	Popular music	WAVE Parade; W. Lang	News of the World	Claude Hoskins' Orch.	News service
7:30	American Melody Hour; soloists	Musical program... Musical program	'Everything for the Boys'; D. Haymes, mc	'Confidentially Yours' Frances Greer, soprano	America Sings
7:45					
8:00	'Big Town'; drama	Clifford Prevost, news	Cindy Simms; Edgar	Frank Sinclair, news	News service
8:15	'Big Town'; drama	'Tom & Abner' sketch	Connie Fairchild's Or	Sunny Sinclair Serenade	Concert Serenade
8:30	Public Bellamy, Interviews	'The Alan Young Show'	'A Date With Judy' sk	Tommy Carr's Orch.	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45		'The Alan Young Show'	'A Date With Judy' sk	Western musical series	The Music Hour
9:00	George Burns and Gracie Allen Show	'The Gracie Fields Show'	'Mystery Theater'; dr.	Gabriel Heatter, news	The Music Hour
9:15	Gracie Allen Show	'The Gracie Fields Show'	'Mystery Theater'; dr.	Screen Test Time	The Music Hour
9:30	'Mr. Best'; Romance of Rose Ridge	Charlie Shavez's Orch. Dance Orch. Drama	Jones' Romance & Molly McGee & Molly	American Forum of Air 'Is Peacetime Military	The Music Hour
9:45			Finder; McGee & Molly		The Music Hour; News
10:00	Service to the Front'; drama	Arlo Ripsell 'Let Yourself Go'; Milton Berle, mc	'The Bob Hope Show' Rubberoids; Jackie Kelk; Garland Myers, Orch.	Training Necessary' Paul Schubert, news Hockey game	Britain-Detroit Rebuttals-Detroit Rebuttals
10:15				Music Weather	Frankie Carle, Orch.
10:30	Sermon: Welles 'Behind Scenes'				
10:45					
11:00	News; Rideout	News; Sports news	News; E. N. Eddy; news	News service	Jazz Album
11:15	'Unmatched Jam';	Dance orchestra	Weather; Bump Hadley	Radio Newsreel	Jazz Album
11:30	'Canby Press Photographer'; drama	Fisherman's Tune Musical Moments	News; Elmer N. Eddy Music You Want	News service Shen Fields' Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45					Day's End; News

Wednesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Ton o' the Morning	Air Express; Music	News; 'Dress Parade'	Music; Weather; Music	
7:15	News; Herb Lewis	Newscast; Music	Dress Parade; Weather	Nelson Chartrall, news	
7:30	Music; News	Air Express Music	News; Ben Brack, news	'Happy Hank'	New England Fellowship religious broadcast
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	World News Roundup	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Church in the Wildwood	'The Wax Museum'	George & Dixie; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore's Show	News commentator	'Tick Tock Time'	Louise Morgan	Musical Timetable
8:45	Music; News	Music; Newscast	Musical program	Louise Morgan, Weather	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Porteseule	The Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; Tune Factory	Scandinavian Melodies; Scandinavian Mel

Boston Junior League Is Host To Field Service Co-ordinator

Women's Activities

By Jessie Ash Arndt

Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Mrs. Charles S. Monroe of New York, Co-ordinator of Field Service for the Association of The Junior Leagues of America, will be guest of honor at a tea given by its headquarters this afternoon. Tomorrow and Thursday she will turn her attention to the major purpose of her visit—informal discussion with members of the Boston League of the whole program of the A. J. L. A. in relation to that being carried on here.

The Association is an advisory group, Mrs. Monroe explained, and she and other representatives on its staff visit local leagues only by invitation. Sometimes they are invited to assist in a specific program or in some phase of administration. On other occasions they co-operate as she plans to do here, in a review of the entire program.

As Co-ordinator of the Field Service, she is in a position to know what is being done by the 157 Junior Leagues in the United States and Canada, the one in Mexico City and the one in Honolulu. She has opportunity to evaluate the various programs being carried out by these local organizations and to observe their trends.

Of primary importance to every Junior League is its training course for provisional members and continued training carried on in the membership, says Mrs. Monroe. This is designed to make League members better citizens. The training is developed on the theory that members should recognize as much of a responsibility to be well informed as to the needs of their community as to be hard-working Junior League volunteers in the social service field.

In the past year suggestions for the entire year's programs have been worked out by the A. J. L. A. for the use of local Leagues that desire to avail themselves of the service, Mrs. Monroe stated. There has been a trend, she says, toward co-operation among Leagues within their own states on legislative action which community study has revealed to be necessary. No national stand on legislation may be taken by the Junior Leagues under the rules of the organization.

In addition to Mrs. Monroe and other advisers in the general field of Junior League work, the Association's staff includes specialists in radio, cultural arts—in which a comprehensive guide for community surveys has recently been issued—ways and means (for money-raising and budgeting), public relations, and education of league members.

In the field of radio, the A. J. L. A. has produced for the use of local Leagues a series of transcriptions for 13 weeks over the air or for public address systems in schools of dramatic adaptations of children's books of the United Nations. Already 25 Leagues have purchased or rented these transcriptions.

Each League arranges details with the radio stations or schools in its own locality, Mrs. Monroe explained, and does its own promotion. The co-operation of schools and libraries is always enlisted before the programs are launched on the air.

Hamilton, Ontario, where Mrs. Monroe assisted in getting the project under way, was the first to take on the cultural arts survey. The Adult Education Council, Canadian Women's Club and the Council of Social Agencies are co-operating in the project which the Hamilton League has made its major undertaking for the year.

Tomorrow's Programs

New England Women's Press Association — Anniversary program devoted to radio, Miss Marie H. Houlahan, chairman. Speakers: Fred Garrigus, WEEI; Walter Hackett, OWI; Mrs. Jean Amputer, Alley & Richards Company.

Quincy Women's Club—Mrs. Harold H. Given, state chairman of International Relations, guest of honor. Round table discussion: "How Can the Peoples of the Western Hemisphere Be Good Neighbors?"

Arlington Women's Republican Club—Meets, 2 p. m., American Legion Hall. William Robinson, Deputy Commissioner, State Department of Correction, to speak on "The Massachusetts Parole System." Mrs. Charles Fitch, soprano, guest soloist.

'For Loyal Service in This Great War'

Veteran War Dogs Receive Certificates of Honor From M. S. P. C. A.

"In recognition of its loyal service to our nation during this great war," every veteran war dog in Massachusetts will receive a certificate of honor from the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Shown above making some of the first awards is Eric H. Hansen, Executive Vice-President of the Society, with canine veterans, "Champion Brinker," Great Pyrenees (left), owned by Mrs. Francis V. Crane of Holliston, and "Daisy," Dalmatian, property of T. Jefferson Coolidge of Chestnut Hill. More than 300 dogs already returned to owners will receive certificates.

Restaurateurs Hear Call For Courteousness

There should be no rationing of appreciation, Cameron Beck, former Personnel Director of the New York Stock Exchange and Director of the Stock Exchange Institute, told some 200 Bay State restaurant operators at a meeting of the Massachusetts Restaurant Association at the Gateway Restaurant, South Station, last night.

"Can you call your dish-washer by name?" Mr. Beck asked, as he urged restaurant employers to show greater appreciation of their workers. He also cautioned against the rationing of courtesy to customers in times such as the present. Traveling all over the country as he has been doing, Mr. Beck said, he had visited restaurants in many cities—some good, some bad—and he related some of his experiences.

He pointed out that there has been a great deal of trouble during the last two years between employees and customers, due to a lack of proper supervision. "These are times when, if you lose a customer through lack of courtesy on the part of your workers, you may lose him forever," he said.

Mr. Beck also called attention to the large quantities of table linen and silverware "lifted" by thoughtless customers, and which had resulted in heavy financial losses to restaurant operators and hotel men. He cited an instance of an elaborate dinner party for 12 society people at which table decorations included a dozen silver candlesticks. All but one of these disappeared as "souvenirs"—"expensive souvenirs"—Mr. Beck stated. The problem had become a serious one for hotel and restaurant men, he added.

A message from Mrs. Hattie L. Smith, Assistant Commissioner of Labor in Massachusetts, explaining the "Minimum Wage Law as it applies to the part-time service employee," was read by Raymond F. O'Connell, Counsel of the Labor Department. George Collins, operator of the Gateway Restaurant, was host, and John W. Stokes, President of the Association, presided.

Facts About the Bible

The Bible contains 3,586,489 letters, 773,692 words, 31,173 verses, 1,189 chapters and 66 books, according to calculations of a convict serving a long term in solitary confinement.

Rural Schools in Vermont Area Hard Hit by Teachers Shortage

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 28—Vermont's rural schools have been hit hard by the current shortage of teachers, according to Carl J. Batchelder, Deputy Commissioner of Education. Since schools were opened in September, he said, 55 one-room rural schools have been closed and nine two-room schools have been reduced to one-room status by the lack of teachers.

Vermont never has gone in heavily for school centralization, and as a result the lack of teaching personnel is bearing more heavily upon the rural school system than where centralized systems are in use. The number of teachers in one-room schools in Vermont has decreased from 840 during the school year of 1941-42 to 635 during the present year, or a drop of 155 in three years, according to Commissioner Batchelder. In 1942-43 there were 793 teachers in one-room schools, and in 1943-44 there were 740 teachers.

There has been less fluctuation in the number of teachers in two-room rural schools and graded elementary schools. The number of teachers employed in the State's two-room schools for the past four years is as follows: 1944-1945, 138; 1943-1944, 156; 1942-1943, 154; 1941-1942, 150.

The number of teachers employed in graded elementary schools is as follows: 1944-1945, 835; 1943-1944, 813; 1942-1943, 829; 1941-1942, 840.

There are 25 fewer high school teachers in Vermont today than there were three years ago, a drop from 614 to 589. However, there are 82 fewer men, excluding principals, employed in Vermont high schools today than in 1941-1942. The number of women principals has increased and the number of men decreased in the same four-year period.

"The State is in desperate need of teachers and the shortage is acute," said Commissioner Batchelder. "There is need for young people of the right caliber and there must be recruiting to bring the number of students in the normal schools up to satisfactory totals."

The total enrollment in all institutions preparing elementary teachers, the deputy commissioner said, is only 232. This compares with 524 in 1940-1941.

There are at present about 350 war emergency teachers in Vermont elementary schools who will have to be replaced when the emergency ends. This number, the Deputy Commissioner concluded, is greater than the total number of elementary teachers now being trained in the State.

State Employees

F. C. Coates, an employee of the State Highway Department, has been elected President of the newly organized State Employees Association. Other officers elected are: Vice-President, Harold L. Bailey, State Entomologist; Secretary, Mrs. Hazel Chisholm, of the State Library Department; Treasurer, Roy C. Beattie, of the Unemployment Compensation Commission.

Six directors were chosen for terms from one to three years. Directors for three years are Ernest Savage, Deputy Commissioner of Public Welfare and Everett Bowning of the sergeant-at-arms office; for two years, John E. Nelson, of the Education Department, and Mrs. Gladys Hardigan, of the Agricultural Department; for one year, Burton Sisco, of the State Prison staff, and Mrs. Olive Brooks, of the Unemployment Compensation Department.

NAVAL OFFICERS' UNIFORMS

Grey All-Wool Gabardine. Faultlessly tailored. All sizes now in stock.

$45

For Courtesy Consideration and Personal Attention

CROSTON & CARR
Clothiers
72 SUMMER ST., SECOND FLOOR
BOSTON 10, MASS.

Nine Bay State Waves Receive Commissions at Smith College

War Activities of New England

Nine Bay State students at the Naval Reserve Midshipmen's School, Smith College, Northampton, were commissioned as officers in the WAVES today as the 27th class was graduated. Capt. Mildred H. McAfee, Director of the Women's Reserve, gave the graduation address.

Among the honor students was Ensign Grace Whittaker of Boston. At the pre-graduation review, the students passed before Captain McAfee, Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, and Capt. Herbert W. Underwood, USN (ret), commanding officer of the school.

Dorothy E. Salipante of Wakefield received a commission as lieutenant (jg). Others commissioned as Ensigns were Cynthia S. Bishop of Quincy, Maryalice Fargo of Medford, Eleanor McGonagle of Wakefield, Ruth Odell of Salem, Mary Oliver of Wellesley Hills, Mary Jane Rhodenizer of Rockland, and Eunice C. Turgeon og New Bedford.

Medals Awarded

"Heroic achievement" against the Japanese at Momate Airdrome, Los Negros Island, the Admiralty Group, has won the Bronze Star Medal for Corporal William C. Kirchdorfer of Dedham, according to a dispatch from the Netherlands East Indies today.

Last March a blazing fire near an anti-aircraft gun position attracted enemy assault and "endangered the safety of the entire outer perimeter." Corporal Kirchdorfer volunteered to extinguish the fire and immediately "advanced beyond the lines with no thought of personal safety and extinguished the blaze." Along with the Dedham Corporal was First Lieut. Sylvanus H. Bowen of Greenville, S. C., who also received the Bronze Star Medal.

New Executive

Appointment of Ralph H. Garner of Columbus, Ohio, as Associate Regional Executive in charge of the U. S. O. National Operations for the New England Area, was announced recently by Maurice F. Whalen, U. S. O. Regional Executive.

Mr. Garner comes to Boston from Atlanta, Ga., where he has been Club director and member of Regional VII Staff of the U. S. O.

Wins Bronze Medal

Serving with the II Corps Artillery of the Fifth Army in Italy, Capt. John L. Bremer, II, of Milton has been awarded the Bronze Star Medal for "meritorious services," a recent dispatch states.

"Captain Bremer," the citation read, "bore a large share of the responsibility for the planning and execution of the fire of II Corps Artillery, preparatory to and during the offensive from Minturno to Rome."

Navy Awards

Five Massachusetts men serving in the Navy have won honors, according to an announcement today from the First Naval District.

The men and their awards follow: Lieut. Roy E. Butler of Cambridge, the Silver Star; Lieut. Richard D. Mansfield of Somerfield, posthumous, Navy and Marine Corps Medal; Lieut. (jg) Alonzo A. Jones of Watertown, Bronze Star Medal; Lieut. Commander John F. Deery of Boston, commendation for "materially contributing to success of invasion of Southern France;" Torpedoman's Mate, second class, Charles M. Stewart of Dorchester, commended for courage in action against Japanese.

ASK YOURSELF THESE QUESTIONS ABOUT FIRE INSURANCE

Q. Am I insured in an *old* company?

A. You should be. An old company has *proved* its reliability and good management.

Q. I pay the premiums but do I get dividends — the savings effected by careful selection of risks?

A. Yes, if you're insured in Norfolk & Dedham.

Q. Where can I get all the answers to these and other important points?

A. Your own agent knows and can give you honest advice.

NORFOLK AND DEDHAM MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

ASK YOUR OWN INSURANCE AGENT
DEDHAM, MASSACHUSETTS

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats and Fats—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 and A5 through P5 now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change. No more red stamps will be validated until Dec. 3.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps A3 through Z8, and also A5 through W5 in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid, good indefinitely. Blue stamps X5 through Z5 and A2 and B2 become valid Dec. 1. Good indefinitely. No other blue stamps then until Jan. 1, 1945.

Sugar—Stamps 30 through 34 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely. No other blue stamps to be validated until Jan. 1, 1945.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

Issuance of sugar for home canning ended Oct. 31. A new program for home canning will be announced Jan. 1.

Fuel Oil—Aug. 31, 1945, last day for Period Four and Period Five coupons of 1943-44 issue. Period I coupons of 1944-45 issue now valid. All coupons worth 10 gallons a unit.

Gasoline—No. A13 coupons for four gallons each now valid; expire Dec. 21.

Serially numbered B4, B5, C4 and C5 coupons now good for five gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1, 2, and 3 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Good indefinitely.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration bookholders. "A" bookholders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

Streamlining Urged in Work For Veterans

Positive steps to streamline the work of the Massachusetts Veterans Rehabilitation and Re-employment Committee in view of the rapid development of Federal and social veterans' informational services are expected to be taken at the first meeting since last May of the committee at the State House next Thursday.

Four points will be presented to the committee by W. Rea Long, chairman. They are to consider the progress achieved up to now, projects in progress, receive any proposals which will increase the effectiveness of State and local committees' operations, and to consider other "appropriate matters."

Effect of the employment of disabled veterans by Massachusetts industries has been recently studied by a group made up of representatives of the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Associated Industries, the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, Congress of Industrial Organizations, Selective Service, and the State Departments of Industrial Accidents and Veterans' Aid.

Recommendations

A selected sub-committee from this group will meet on Thursday morning to formulate a report for general consideration. Two of the group recommendations are:

1. That ways and means be devised to remove any resistahce to the employment of disabled veterans which may exist because of fear of increased insurance costs in the event of industrial accidents.

2. That a study be made of a state law which would provide that employers employing disabled veterans not be required to pay insurance costs for workmen's compensation benefits beyond those which they would have had to pay had such employees not had such disability at time of employment.

During the past two months especially trained field men have operated throughout the State in close contact with the local committees. Information collected by these men shows a need for the adoption of a general and definite training program for the personnel at the centers, some of which are not yet in operation. Plans for such a program are expected to be discussed at Thursday's meeting.

One Development

Employment of the field men is only one of several important developments of the committee's activities during the past six months. A medical manual has been prepared and distributed and a small informational booklet outlining Massachusetts and Federal veterans' benefits to aid them in their adjustment from service to civilian life has been widely distributed. State-wide meetings of social groups, business and fraternal associations have been held at which Mr. Long and Joseph W. Gillis, Executive Secretary of the committee, explained the work of the local veterans centers and the great need for them.

This committee is nearly one year old as it was appointed by Governor Saltonstall last December. Since then the armed forces have organized and put into operation civil adjustment bureaus for the veterans and the New England Army Separation Center has swung into action at Fort Devens. Selective Service has changed its emphasis from getting men into the services to getting them out and properly re-employed.

All of these factors, together with the change of administration which comes to Beacon Hill in 1945, are expected to influence the action of the general committee as it plans to help the thousands of Massachusetts veterans who will return to civilian life next year.

Gas Dealers Suspended For Coupon Violations

Fifteen Massachusetts gasoline filling station operators were suspended for the duration, and four others were suspended for periods ranging from one to six months for acceptance of counterfeit inventory RR and A-11 coupons, in findings handed down today by Hearing Commissioners of the Regional Office of Price Administration.

More than 107,000 gallons of gasoline were diverted into the "black market" through the illegal transactions, the OPA said. The suspensions were handed down by OPA Hearing Commissioners Raymond C. Baldes, William J. Day, and Frank A. Bruno.

Student Attains High Averages At Northeastern University

With a record of 55 straight A's—the highest academic average ever attained by any student in the 46-year-old history of Northeastern University—Nathan I. Hentoff, of Roxbury, Mass., will receive the President's Letter, symbolic of the highest academic average in 4½ years of college, at the annual Dean's List Dinner of the institution on the evening of Nov. 30 in Richards Hall of the University.

Mr. Hentoff, who will graduate with the highest honors in the College of Liberal Arts at the annual commencement exercises Dec. 3 in Bates Hall of the University, already has received every possible scholarship award. He received a $100 Academy award given by the honorary organization of the College of Liberal Arts and one $100 sophomore, middler, and junior Dean's List scholarships.

A graduate of Boston Latin in 1941, where he won the Public Declamation Prize, Mr. Hentoff is now a staff announcer at a Boston radio station two nights a week. His crilliant academic standing has brought him a fellowship at Harvard, the first ever attained by a Northeastern student for Harvard's Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. He has been editor of the News, student weekly, secretary-treasurer of the Student council, secretary of the Academy, and has held a number of other positions.

Four other $100 awards will be given to the highest ranking members of their classes. Nathan Freedman, Roxbury, class of 1947, who had 39 a's, 2 B's and 2 C's after 3½ years of college; Sidney Quint, Roxbury, class of 1948A, who had 19 A's and 10 B's after 2½ years of college; Myron R. Idelson, Dorchester, class of 1948B who had 15 A's, 5 B's and 1 C after 2 years of college; and Edwin P. Uses, Brockton, class of 1948C, 14 A's, 3 B's and 1 C after 1½ years of college.

Dean William C. White, Director of the Day Colleges, will present the scholarship awards and G. Harold Noyes, Chief Meteorologist of the U. S. Weather Bureau will talk on "Predicting New England Weather."

Paper Troopers In Schools Gain In 14 City Wards

Increased collections of waste paper in 14 out of Boston's 22 wards this month may be traced directly to the efforts of the several thousand Paper Troopers in the schools, George G. Hyland, Boston Salvage Director, said today.

In recognition of the work of the Paper Troopers, Boston school principals and teachers have arranged for the awarding of thousands of campaign ribbons to the schoolboy faithfuls this week. At some schools the awards will be made at assemblies, and at others in home rooms.

Despite rain during the collections this month, increases showed up in Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15 and 17, and the City just missed equaling the October record of 1,554,460 pounds.

"I was very much pleased," Mr. Hyland said, "with the response this month, and believe that we would have surpassed the October record had it not been for the bad weather. Such weather always affects collections, and it is for that reason that we must all redouble our efforts during the coming winter months so that Boston may maintain its position as one of the leading cities in the country in the salvaging of paper for war use."

Events Scheduled In Greater Boston

Tuesday

Willi Abel will speak on "Keyboard Music of the Late Baroque" in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library at 8 p. m. Open to the public.

Dr. Michael Karpovich and Dr. A. St. Antonopoulos will speak on "The Balkans—After Bolting Over" at the Forum Meeting to be held in the First Parish Unitarian Church in Scituate, at 8 p. m. Open to the public.

Wednesday

An exhibition and sale of handicrafts in the interest of John C. Campbell Folk School, Brasstown, North Carolina, will be held at the home of Mrs. Albert C. Koch, 4 Buckingham Street, Cambridge, from 10 a. m. to 12 noon and from 2 p. m. to 5 p. m. Miss Louise Pitman, in charge of handicrafts at the School, will speak at 2 p. m.

"The Story of The Book" is the subject of a talk to be given by Miss Alice Maginnis in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. and at 2 p. m. Mrs. Mary Sayward will speak on "Spirals in Art." Both are free to the public.

Thursday

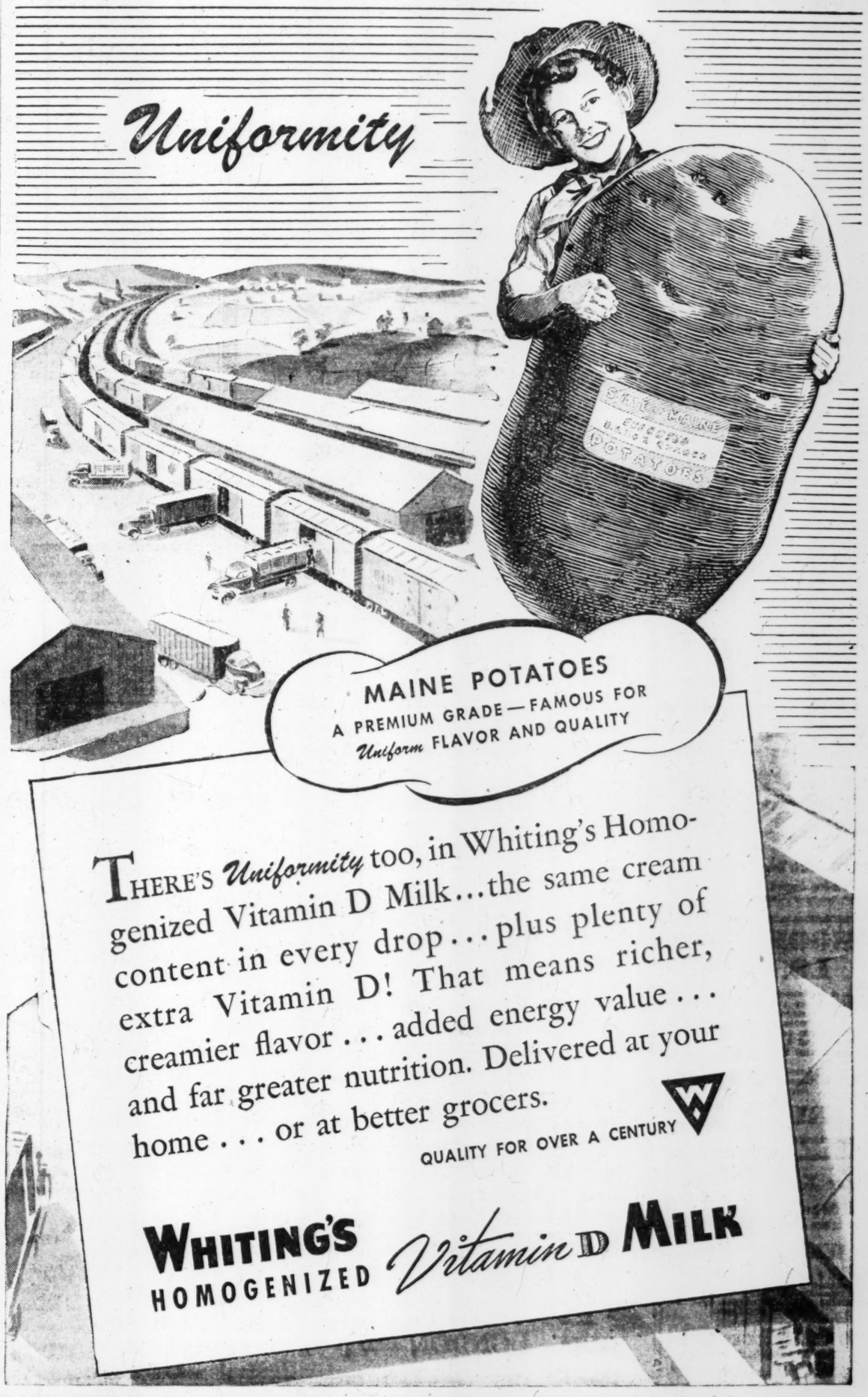
Mrs. Mary Sayward will speak on "French Rooms" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

"Postwar Development in Office Machines and Equipment" will be the subject discussed by Donald Brush at the meeting of the Boston Chapter, National Office Management Association, at Schrafft's West Street restaurant.

Nancy Trickey, soprano, Lois Schaeffer, flutist, Edith Stearns, pianist, and Dolores Rodriguez, accompanist, will give a free recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m.

"Book Talk" is the subject of a lecture to be given by Miss Alice Dixon Bond in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library at 8 p. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4


Uniformity
MAINE POTATOES
A PREMIUM GRADE—FAMOUS FOR
Uniform FLAVOR AND QUALITY
THERE'S Uniformity too, in Whiting's Homogenized Vitamin D Milk...the same cream content in every drop...plus plenty of extra Vitamin D! That means richer, creamier flavor...added energy value...and far greater nutrition. Delivered at your home...or at better grocers.
QUALITY FOR OVER A CENTURY
WHITING'S
HOMOGENIZED Vitamin D MILK

Patton's Army Batters Way Into Saar Region

Continued from Page 1

Communications Commission reported a French crossing of the Rhine north of Strasbourg.

Between these armies, men of the United States First gained a little in the fortified village of Hürtgen, still in the contested forest; in Langerwehe, within five miles of Düren on the Roer; and in the western outskirts of Grosshau; three miles from the Roer in the Düren area.

On the southern flank, Germans south of the Rhone-Rhine Canal in Alsace virtually were wiped out with the capture of Dannemarie and several adjacent villages. Scattered resistance continued in the Vosges Mountains where the United States Seventh Army pressed forward through snow and mud.

British on the north cleared a pocket north of Venlo and again probed the maze of defenses before that Dutch road center.

Germany had the bulk of its forces and its precious mobile reserves deployed on the Cologne plain. Advances accordingly were slow.

The massing of German strength on an 18-mile sector beyond Aachen weakened the enemy before the Saar, rich in coal and steel, and it was here that Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., threw his Third Army at this gateway into Germany. The Seventh Army in part joined the Third in this offensive north of Sarrebourg.

Third Army Sweeps Toward Frontier

The Third Army moved well beyond the captured road town of St. Avold and swept toward the German border along the entire Lorraine front, while exerting steady pressure on the 19-mile sector inside the Reich beyond Luxemburg.

The Seventh Army of Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch, its flanks secured by a break-through to the Rhine, sent tanks chasing withdrawing Germans above Sarrebourg. The Germans were under terrible pressure as they retreated toward the refuge of the Siegfried Line.

German concern for the safety of the Saar was reflected in a Berlin radiocast which assessed this front second only to that beyond Aachen. The Saar, after the Ruhr and Silesia is Germany's third largest producer of coal and steel.

At places, the Third Army was at the outer works of the Siegfried Line. At many points, the Americans were under the guns of those enemy positions. And at many others, they were through the old French Maginot Line, many of whose forts were built on eastern slopes of hills making reversal of guns impossible.

The Third passed Hombourg, 11 miles southwest of Saarbrücken and seven miles southwest of the French frontier town of Forbach. Hagenau, where railroads lead from the extreme east of France to Karlsruhe and Neustadt, was threatened.

Overnight, a thousand big bombers of the RAF bombarded Neuss and Freiburg, both supply bases for the front.

Air Over Manila:

Nippon Ship Toll 151 in November

The toll of Japanese ships sunk or damaged this month in American carrier-plane raids on the Manila area stood at 151 with upward revision of figures on the Nov. 24 strike which bagged 48 ships and 87 airplanes.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz in a communiqué added two ships sunk and 23 damaged to the earlier score.

The fight for Leyte Island came to a virtual standstill in the Ormoc corridor's mud as terrific rains fell, but United States planes based on the island dropped 235 tons of bombs on Japanese air installations on Cebu and Negros, and at Davao, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communiqué reported.

In the Nov. 24 strikes on the Manila area, Hellcat fighters and antiaircraft batteries on American surface ships have downed 58 Japanese planes, in addition to 29 more destroyed and 32 probably damaged on the ground.

Steak for 25 Cents —But It's in Guam

By the Associated Press

Guam, Nov. 11, Delayed.

The Army is holding down the cost of living for the 23,000 natives.

Ceiling prices decreed for laundry include shirts, 5 cents each; trousers, 8 cents; undershirts, 2 cents.

Top price for haircuts is 25 cents; shave, 15 cents; shampoo, 35 cents.

It's against the law for a tailor to charge more than $1.25 for men's trousers.

Samples of food ceiling prices: Hamburger, 18 cents; T-bone steak, 25 cents; pork chops, 20 cents a pound; fresh bacon, 15 cents; lobsters, 15 cents a pound; eggs, 40 to 60 cents a dozen; broiler chickens, 30 cents a pound; fryers, 25 cents.

Eastern Front:

Heavy Snow Bogs Battle of Budapest

The heaviest snowfall of the year following a severe sleet storm slowed down action in the battle for Budapest, Hungary.

German and Hungarian troops were occupying defense positions along a 26-mile curve from the southern limits of Budapest to the rail junction of Aszod on the northeast, front advices said.

The Russian Command made no mention of progress on that front.

The Soviet war bulletin, however, reported capture of 50 additional hamlets in Slovakia. Red Army columns in a six-mile penetration of northern Slovakia crossed the Carpathian Mountains along the Polish frontier. Other units in the south advanced to within 11 miles of the rail center of Satoraljaujhely.

Thus Col. Gen. Ivan Petrov's Fourth Ukraine Army widened its front to 75 miles from a point west of Dukla Pass in the north down to the Hungarian frontier, and further imperiled the enemy strongholds of Presov and Kassa (Kosice). Red Army units only 25 miles to the east already menace those two points.

For two months Russian divisions and units of the First Czechoslovakian Army have been trying to force Dukla Pass by a frontal blow.

The assault from the rear by General Petrov's troops promised to shorten and better his supply lines to Red Army bases in Poland.

China:

Japanese Drive Toward Kweiyang

Japanese troops, driving steadily westward toward Kweiyang, have captured Hochih and are less than 140 miles southeast of the Kweichow Province Captial and strategic Burma Road town, the Chinese High Command announced.

Fall of Kweiyang would place the invaders in position to strike toward Chungking, 200 miles to the northwest.

Another Japanese force moving through South China toward French Indo-China forced the abandonment and destruction of the last forward American air base in South China at Nanning—the seventh to call before the current Japanese offensive designed, apparently, to knock out United States air strength in the Chinese hinterland.

The High Command was silent concerning Nanning, which the Japanese claim to have captured. But it was generally accepted here that the city, less than 100 miles from the French Indo-China border, had been taken by the enemy, thus for all practical purposes, splitting China in half. The Japanese now have an all-land communications route from Manchuria to French Indo-China.

All British nationals in Kweichow Province were reported ordered to evacuate.

Allies in Action

Roster of Units On Western Front

Following is the Allied battle team on the Western Front as it has been disclosed by Supreme Headquarters up to the present time:

Twenty-first Army Group

Commanded by Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery. Includes First Canadian Army, commanded by Gen. H. D. G. Crerar and Second British Army commanded by Lieut. Gen. Sir Miles C. Dempsey, and made up of following units: 2d, 3rd and 4th Canadian Infantry Divisions, 1st Polish Armored Division, Belgian Brigade, Czech Brigade, Dutch Brigade, British Guards Armored Division, 7th, 11th, 3rd, 15th, 43rd, 49th, 50th, 51th, 53rd and 59th British Infantry Divisions.

Commanded by Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley. Includes Lieut. Gen. William Simpson's United States Ninth Army, Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' United States First Army and Lieut Gen. George S. Patton's United States Third Army.

Ninth Army units included: 2nd Armored Division, 29th, 30th and 102nd Infantry Divisions, organized in the XIX Corps.

First Army units include: 3rd and 5th Armored Divisions and 1st, 2nd, 4th, 8th, 9th, 28th, 38th, and 104th Infantry Divisions organized in V, VII, and VIII Corps.

Third Army units include: 4th, 6th, and 10th Armored Divisions, and 5th, 26th, 35th, 80th, 90th, and 95th Infantry Divisions organized in the XII and XX Corps.

Commanded by Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers. Includes Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's United States Seventh Army and Maj. Gen. Jean de Lattre de Tassigny's French First Army.

Seventh Army units include: 2nd French Armored Division, and 3rd, 36th, 44th, 45th, 79th, 100th, and 103rd United States Infantry Divisions, organized in VI and XV Corps.

1st French Armored Division, 1st French Motorized Division, 2nd Moroccan Infantry Division, 9th Colonial Infantry Division, and 3rd Algerian Infantry Division.

First Allied Air-Borne Army

Commanded by Lieut. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton.

Includes 82nd and 101st United States Air-Borne Divisions, 1st and 6th British Air-Borne Divisions, Polish Air-Borne Brigade.

These American divisions have been announced as in action but have not been placed:

7th Armored Division.

94th Infantry Division.

U. S. Flier Sinks Two Submarines

By the Associated Press

United States Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Nov. 28

American fighter plane pilots seldom bag submarines.

But Ensign Raymond G. Baldwin of Devon Conn., proved an exception when he bagged two Japanese submarines with one bomb.

The Ensign went out with his carrier flight in the Ryukyu Islands, 200 miles south of the main Japanese homeland chain. The fliers spotted four submarines in a sheltered anchorage, tied together in pairs.

The Hellcats attacked as the Japanese manned their deck guns. On his second run Ensign Baldwin put a bomb between two of the underseas craft, blowing out their sides. They sank almost immediately. Other fliers sank another sub and damaged the fourth.

Italy:

British Troops Cross Lamone

British troops of the Eighth Army have driven most of the Germans from the Lamone River's east bank to positions on the opposite side in the Albereto region five miles northeast of Faenza, Allied headquarters in Rome said.

New rainfall brought fresh mud to the front.

Southwest of Faenza, patrols crossed the Lamone and established contact with the Germans on high ground beyond.

On the eastern sector of the Fifth Army front, Indian troops pushing northwest of Modigliana against slight opposition captured Casale, less than 10 miles south of Faenza.

Invasion Splits China

By a Staff Artist

Japanese Strategy Succeeds

Shaded section of map shows territory occupied by the Japanese. This territory now virtually splits China in two. Arrows show new Japanese advances toward Kweichow in the west and to Nanning, former great United States air base, in the south.

Nazi Tactics and Weather Slow Winter Push in West

Continued from Page 3

daughters was the mayor of a certain village where I spent some time with the only Negro American combat troops now fighting on German soil.

The mayor, who fought in World War I, had built alongside his home an elaborate deep dugout, now used as a command post by the artillery. It is about 20 feet underground with an electric light inside a large chamber made of thick concrete and with a big mound of earth on the top.

He told the Americans he had built the dugout primarily as an air-raid shelter, but that he had long envisaged the Allies arriving across the German border here as they have done.

Ordered Out Three Times

He and his daughters were thrice ordered out of the village by the Nazis, but each time they managed to dodge away and circle around until they were home again.

I sat awhile with some of the Negro artillerymen in a shallow dugout. They had a warm stove and were sitting before it, exchanging wise cracks punctuated by hearty guffaws. While I was there, a German shell burst some distance away.

So far the Negroes haven't been under sustained fire. The worst was when the Germans put over 30 shells in an unsuccessful attempt to silence their guns. Once they seemed to be bombarded with American gasoline cans. This had a touch of the inexplicable about it until it was discovered that the cans had been jettisoned by aircraft flying over.

Troops Like Action

"The boys are happiest when firing guns," an officer said. "They don't like periods of inaction in the cold and wet—but who does?"

In their rest periods, crews are quartered in some less-damaged houses in the village, although there is scarcely a pane of window glass left anywhere, and nearly all buildings are gaping or blast-damaged.

I thought back to many London blitz scenes as I saw bedsteads protruding pathetically through rents in the sides of houses, pictures at odd angles on walls of rooms into which rain was beating, and domestic litter tumbled on the staircases or scattered in front gardens.

Defense Stiffens

If German resistance is continued at its present level of intensity, there is going to be just one belt of devastation between where the Allied armies are now and the Rhine. German formations are gathering in increasing strength in this zone, and it is there that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower has said he expects decisive battles to take place.

Some Nazi troops are extremely good. Others — such as some Volkssturm units—are quite poor. But most of the latter are good enough to sit in prepared defense positions behind machine guns or rifles and slay a number of first-class American soldiers before they are accounted for.

The Germans are throwing in an increasing number of tanks in counterattacks. The Ninth Army alone has bagged about 150 since its present advance began Nov. 16. The number of prisoners taken exceeds 6,000.

Allied Aircraft Active

Allied aircraft are taking advantage of favorable weather to train further heavy blows on German production centers and communications.

The Germans are replying with flying bombs and rocket projectiles. The former frequently pass over the forward areas here, looking like daggers thrown hilt foremost.

Far more troublesome than these German efforts, however, is the weather.

Flooded rivers are pounding threateningly against bridges erected by engineers to replace ones demolished by retreating Germans or shattered by bombs. Rivers not yet crossed are so full they look as if they may overflow their banks. Meanwhile, rain turns forward areas into quagmires of cloying mud.

Negro Seabee Unit Cited for Services

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (AP)—Volunteer services of a Negro Seabee battalion in the first hours of the First Marine Division's landing on Peleliu has won for the unit the coveted commendation, "Well Done!"

The unit was the Seventeenth Special U. S. Naval Construction Battalion, and Lieut. Commander Moses E. Berry, of Gulfport, Miss., was the officer in charge.

The first section of the battalion, the Navy reported today, landed with the First Division on Peleliu two hours after the first wave of Marines hit the beaches. The Seabees were part of the shore party, but while engaged primarily in that duty, on the first night responded to a call for volunteers when a shortage of ammunition was reported in the forward lines.

Practically the entire battalion carried ammunition to the front and brought wounded back. The Seabees also took part in the fighting on one of the fronts when the Marines became shorthanded in that sector. Some of them manned 37-mm. guns, and "did whatever else was needed," the Navy reported.

Congressmen Tally Matériel in Britain

LONDON, Nov. 28 (AP)—The House Military Committee from Washington turned up today at a big supply depot "somewhere in England" for a first-hand check on how industry is meeting the Army's matériel needs.

One of the Committee's objects is to determine whether there are unnecessary surpluses in the thousands of articles necessary to maintain modern fighting forces, as well as to learn about any deficits.

Spaniards Spar for Rule As Franco's Day Fades

Continued from Page 1

a common program. Some of them are in France but a far larger majority, more influential politically, are in Mexico.

These have to be brought closer together and then an even greater problem must be tackled, namely, that of their mental as well as their geographical separation from Spain itself.

Some of the discussions among the exiles, as is only natural, still turn around the issues of war but are of a theoretical nature, making little appeal to civil Spain which desires above all a stabilized peace.

Spanish exiles in France have held a number of conferences at Toulouse and elsewhere, and Spanish Republicans through Conservative leader Miguel Maura sent a message to General Franco via his ambassador in Paris, suggesting a round-table discussion so as to avoid civil war.

No Reply Reported

No reply has been reported to date, but it is difficult to see how the Caudillo can agree since his dictatorship rests almost entirely upon a privileged military caste which would be broken up.

Conferences have also been taking place in Mexico, where more than half the number of the members of the last Spanish Republican Cortes are now living. In fact, some reports suggest that the Mexican Government, which has never been recognized by the Franco regime, may recognize these Spanish Republicans as a legal Spanish Government.

Whatever the truth of these reports, the closest contacts between anti-Franco circles in Mexico and Europe are essential for joint action in the future. And therefore it is not surprising to hear reports that Martinez Barrio and Indalecio Prieto will soon come to Europe. Señors Barrio and Prieto head the Junta de Liberaçion, which has made its headquarters in Mexico.

Outstanding leaders among the Spanish exiles that are expected to play important roles soon are the following: First, Dr. Juan Negrin, Socialist Premier of the last Republican Government. Possessing a strong and patient personality, but nowadays lacking effective support inside and outside of Spain and regarded of strong pro-Communist, pro-Russian feelings, Dr. Negrin resides in London. Secondly, Señor Barrio, speaker in the last Republican Parliament, a moderate Republican of the left. His Junta de Liberaçion is the largest single union of Spanish exiles. Thirdly, Señor Prieto, a Socialist and an outstanding political figure in Spanish circles in Mexico. As far as his influence is concerned much depends upon the extent to which the Socialist Party retains its hold on the Spanish people, for just now the Socialist Party is in a serious crisis in which personal enmities are playing an unfortunate part.

Communists Active

In addition to these political parties there also is a well-organized Communist group which makes up in activities what it lacks in numerical strength and which is opposed by the Socialists and Syndicalists largely under Anarchist inspiration.

In fact, when the problem of a unified program among the Spanish opposition is tackled this must also be considered the climax of a centuries-old political, social, and economic issues such as the Catalan and Basque demand.

The Spanish National Union at its recent three-day conference at Toulouse drew up a program which included the following words: A New Spain should return to the 1931 Constitution, should break with the Axis, should grant amnesty to Franco prisoners and grant autonomy for minorities like the Basques and Catalans.

Left Support Important

Regarding the issue of a monarchy or a republic, many observers maintain everything depends upon which institution secures the support of the Left, especially of the Socialists, though strong Roman Catholic parties headed by Gil Robles now exiled in Lisbon, supports the pretender, Don Juan. Undoubtedly Spain's future will be decided not only by its own desires but also by the activities of international issues.

But a state with such a bad parliamentary tradition and with a civil service of an uncommon size and inefficiency, will need a flexible and enlightened administration which deals satisfactorily with both central and local authorities and which will arouse and inspire the real forces of the nation instead of merely manipulating parliamentary and other institutions as in the past.

One widely known Spanish Progressive in the 19th century, named Joaquin Costa, has truly written that Spain needs self-control; enough to eat, above all, a peace in which two Spain's which have fought against each other for centuries shall co-operate in mutual good will.

Read It and Write

ROUNDUP, Mont. (AP) — Navy mothers of this Montana coal town thought their boys in the armed services weren't getting enough home-town news, so they are publishing their own mimeographed paper.

The price? A letter from each subscriber.

RENEW-WEAR LTD.
turn
SUITS • COSTUMES
OVERCOATS
Like New 80/-
and save coupons
Post or Call
3, BROADWAY
VICTORIA STREET, S. W. 1.
LONDON
ABBEY: 7348

THE Referee
HOUSEKEEPING BOOK
for recording details of household expenditure for every day of the year, together with weekly balances and sundry information useful to the housekeeper. In cloth 5/6 each.
PARTRIDGE & COOPER, Ltd.
191-192 Fleet Street, London, E. C. 4

The Westminster Guild Limited
14, Howick Place, London, S. W. 1, England
invite enquiries for High Class Nameplates, Memorials in Bronze, cast or enamelled, lettering, etc., for post-war delivery.

GOOD STATIONERY STILL OBTAINABLE FROM
PULMAN'S
THAYER STREET
LONDON, W. 1

PRINCIPIA HOTEL
(formerly TIBB'S HOTEL)
2/4 Granville Place
Orchard St., Marble Arch
LONDON, W. 1.
Side of Selfridges
Telephone: Mayfair 0387
Hot Water and Gas Fires in Bedrooms. Own Farm Produce.
Bed, Breakfast and Bath 12/6

ECONOMY SERVICE
to meet the
NEW CONDITIONS
let the
S. L.
DRY CLEANING and DYEING SERVICE
Brighten and Renew
YOUR WARDROBE
10 Old Town, Clapham, S. W. 4
Phone: Macaulay 3333
Branches throughout London

COOPERS
FOR PURE FOODS
68/76 Brompton Road Knightsbridge
90/96 Edgware Road Marble Arch
178, High Road Streatham
7 King Street Twickenham

BOOKS from LONDON
J. & E. Bumpus Ltd., Booksellers to His Majesty the King, 477 Oxford Street, London, W. 1, England, for all new books, standard authors, the best books on every subject, scarce books, and first editions, fine binding, foreign books, children's books.
Catalogues, lists and Bibliographical information free on application
BUMPUS

For Your Convenience
If the article or service you need is not found in this issue call
Whitehall 9691
Hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily except Saturday, 9 a. m. to 12:15 p. m. and information will gladly be given regarding local and general advertisments in this paper.
The Christian Science Monitor
Burwood House, Caxton Street
London, S. W. 1 England

LONDON, ENGLAND
The Art Store
wishes to express thanks to all those whom it has had the privilege of serving during the past year, and looks forward to even greater opportunities of usefulness in the future.
May the coming year bring forth peace and understanding amongst nations and individuals.
33, SLOANE SQUARE
LONDON, S. W. 1

LONDON, ENGLAND
LAUNDRY SERVICE
"That always pleases"
says one of our customers
May we please YOU?
The CATHKIN LAUNDRY (London) LTD.
Putney Bridge Road, S. W. 15
Telephone: PUTney 0055-6
Owing to war restrictions we regret we are unable at present to accept new customers.

A 'TIMELY' TALK

THE watch is a very delicate piece of machinery and here are a few interesting facts concerning this finest of all precision instruments.

The balance of the average watch makes 18,000 oscillations an hour and can be said to travel 9½ miles in 24 hours. There are also approximately 150 different pieces which involve something like 2,400 separate operations in manufacture. Some of the screws have 260 threads to the inch and measure from 4 1000 of an inch in diameter.

Because good watches are in short supply for the public these days and good watch repairers are busy on Service needs, it is more than ever advisable to treat your watch with intelligent care, almost affectionate respect, as you would a good and faithful friend.

When quotas are things of the past, The Goldsmiths & Silversmiths Company Ltd. will be fully equipped and ready to offer their sales and repair service to the public once more. In the meanwhile it is hoped that watch owners will be considerate in the treatment of their watches, and thus help them to keep good time.

The GOLDSMITHS & SILVERSMITHS COMPANY LTD
112 REGENT STREET
ONLY ONE ADDRESS LONDON · W1 TELEPHONE REG. 3021

See that it's a MAYFAIR Portrait
The name MAYFAIR ensures the high artistic standards . . . the vital, life-like qualities that are the hall-mark of distinctive portraiture.
Your genuine individual Mayfair Portraits can be obtained from any of the following addresses:
London—25 Piccadilly, W. 1.
Blackpool—The Promenade, 1 Springfield Road.
Brighton—127 Western Road.
Bristol—10 St. Augustine's Parade.
Bromley (Kent)—4 High Street.
Croydon (Surrey)—139 North End.
Ealing—51a New Broadway, W. 5.
Harrow (Middx.)—4 Manor Parade.
Leeds—34 New Briggate.
Palmers Green—354 Green Lanes, N. 13
Staines (Middx.)—13a Clarence St.
Wimbledon—83 The Broadway, S. W. 19.
Wolverhampton—48 Victoria Street.

Siesta Craftsmanship
Well demonstrates the beauty and dignity of the finest English Furniture
N. H. CHAPMAN & CO., Ltd.
77 Northumberland Street, 7-10, Prudhoe Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.
20 Lowther St., Carlisle
Since 1847
Standard of Furniture Quality

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, ENGLAND
WHAT! NO NEW PENS!!
Don't worry: your "Old Faithful" will be returned to you as good as new if you send it to the
PEN REPAIR DEPT.
ALLANS
Blackett St. Tel. 25556
All Repairs Sent C. O. D.

SHOP at BINNS
Your wartime shopping will be easier
CHRISTIANSBURG, MIDDLESBOROUGH, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, WEST HARTLEPOOL, CARLISLE, DUMFRIES, EDINBURGH

EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND
GLASS
FOR BEAUTY AND UTILITY
Our craftsmen are expert designers of stained, leaded and Ornamental Glass of every description and have a wide experience in embossing, silvering and bevelling Vitrolite Glass for lining kitchens, bathroom walls, etc.
CUNNINGHAM DICKSON & WALKER Ltd.
31 Sth. Frederick St. Phone 32501-2
28 Leith St. and 60 Home St.

James R. Ogden & Sons Ltd.
of London and Harrogate
for
FINE JEWELS
and
ANTIQUE SILVER
38-40 James St., Harrogate
41-42 Duke St., Piccadilly
S. W. 1

HARROGATE, ENGLAND
Ward's
Depository
Removal and
Storage Contractors
Offices—Park Parade
Tel. 4133 Harrogate
and Union Bank Bldgs.,
Chancery Lane,
Tel. 5159 Hol.
London, W. C. 2.

McDonalds Limited
A Family Establishment of unique standing — famous for quality and distinctive choice.
McDONALD'S specialise in Piece Silks, Materials, Gowns, Hats, Coats and Suits, also Knitwear. Children's Outfitting. Shoes and all the accessories of Modern Attire for Ladies.
McDONALDS LTD.
10-14 James Street, Harrogate and 27-31 Buchanan Street Glasgow

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND
FOR A. 1. GROCERIES SHOP AT IRWINS
75 years experience and 130 Branches in Liverpool, Birkenhead, Wallasey, Oswestry, Chester, Colwyn Bay, Southport, Lytham-St. Annes, etc.

Explore Schofields of Leeds
and enjoy the thrills of the very latest fashions and the wide facilities of a modern store that offers quality in all things—to wear, to use and (in the restaurant) to eat!
SCHOFIELDS (LEEDS) LTD.
THE HEADROW LEEDS 1
TEL. 30111

President Asks 75 Millions To Finance Postwar Jobs

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (AP)—Getting ready for the effort to supply postwar jobs, President Roosevelt proposed to Congress today a $75,900,000 appropriation to encourage planning of non-federal public works projects.

The money would go to the federal works agency for advances and loans to states, counties and municipalities under terms of the George Reconversion Act.

A White House statement said the planning would cover about $1,518,000,000 worth of construction.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28—Weighing the possibility of an unemployment crisis when World War II ends, Maj. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, Federal Works Administrator, warned the nation today that postwar planning for public works still "falls far short of a national program," and that, actually, "it is very spotty" and primarily confined to a few states.

Speaking today in Columbus, Ohio, General Fleming declared that it takes one or two years to get a big public works project started, and that—so far as the situation exists today—two thirds of all completed non-Federal plans for postwar public works are accounted for by only five states: New York, Illinois, California, Michigan, and Ohio.

Of the completed plans, a third are accounted for by five cities: New York, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, Chicago, and Detroit.

Britain Prepares

General Fleming contrasted the situation in Great Britain where a whole postwar "compensatory economy" is being set up. He recalled conversations with Lord Woolton, Minister of Reconstruction, in London last September, to the effect that advance public works planning "has been adopted as the official policy of the British Government."

A five-year plan already is authorized, with all local governments enlisted on a national scale, with the understanding that "speed is crucial."

But in the United States, General Fleming reported, with a shelf of non-Federal and other public works "urgently needed" plans are lagging. "Our preparations have been insufficient," he declared.

"Plans," he reported, "had been completed last summer for less than $1,000,000,000 worth of public work by state and local authorities."

Government to Aid

Now the Federal Government has offered to advance money for preplanning of local public works, and has acknowledged the "imperative necessity of advance planning"—but "such planning as has been completed," General Fleming reported, "falls far short of adding up to a national program."

Proposed local improvements are valuable in themselves, the General insisted, and consist of schools, waterworks, sewer systems, power plants, highways, dams, and the like. Making plans does not obligate communities to undertake the work, he pointed out.

The need of advance planning, he argued, was illustrated in 1933 when the Public Works Administration was given $1,000,000,000 to develop an integrated national program.

The trouble was—no plans were available.

Sites and rights-of-way had to be acquired, sometimes by tedious condemnation proceedings. State Legislatures had to meet to pass enabling acts.

Engineers had to make surveys; draftsmen produce drawings.

Valuable Time Lost

"So much valuable time was lost that a year and a half went by before it was possible to put as many as 100,000 men—out of all the millions unemployed—to work on non-Federal projects," he reported.

General Fleming did not go into the matter in detail, but some officials here point out that when the Pacific war ends a total of some 8,000,000 or 9,000,000 men of the armed forces must be reabsorbed into private economy, while 10,000,000 or 15,000,000 war workers must find peacetime jobs. With such a crisis, unemployment is likely, but compilation of present public works programs, whether Federal or local, show little indication of being able to meet the load.

General Fleming said new construction soars in prosperous times and slumps in depressions.

For a balanced—or "compensatory economy" — such as Lord Woolton is setting up on a big scale in Britain—just the reverse would be true. Big public work programs will be set in motion to "compensate" for decline in private business.

General's Doll Sent to Museum

Associated Press

Curator's Daughter Cuddles Up to 'Bebe Joli'

Cornelia Stewart, daughter of T. D. Stewart, curator of National Museum's division of physical anthropology, cuddles up to "Bebe Joli" at the museum in Washington. The doll, a gift to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower from the people of Brittany, was sent by supreme Allied commander to the museum.

British Told Shell Output Is Adequate

LONDON, Nov. 28 (AP) — Prime Minister Winston Churchill assured the House of Commons today that "there is no reason to support a belief that the British armies will be short of the necessary ammunition to fight their battles."

The Prime Minister's statement, made in answer to a query soon after the Parliament, elected in 1935, opened its tenth consecutive session, followed a statement by President Roosevelt that shell shortages were costing the lives of American fighting men.

Mr. Churchill based his reply on factory workers' maintaining their present planned output, which, he said, "they may even improve upon." He added: "We have very considerable reserves, the use of which depends on the varying estimates as to the duration of the German resistance."

Asked whether this assurance covered all theaters of war, he replied in the affirmative. He said expenditures on the Burmese front were not on the great scale of those in Europe and the problem was one of transport rather than available supply.

Mr. Churchill said, "Another war will open with greater vigor at the other end of the world when this present one is finished." This statement was made in answer to a query about the reconstruction of the British army after the war. He said, "National service as a foundation of our military system" was being considered, but contended the matter was not urgent because Japan had to be beaten after Germany.

The brief debate arose when Mr. Churchill was asked whether he was aware that 86 per cent of the Canadian army had volunteered for service anywhere. He replied he realized the "magnificent character of the Canadian war effort."

British Lose 733,030 in Five Years of War

LONDON, Nov. 28 (AP)—Five years of war have cost Britain 733,030 casualties, 136,116 among civilians. One out of every three houses in Britain has been destroyed or damaged.

These figures are among many in a statistical White Paper released simultaneously in London and Washington today.

The White Paper reported that more than a third of all British men between 14 and 64 are in the armed forces and that nearly half of the country's women between 14 and 59 are in uniform or in industry.

By the end of last year Great Britain lost 11,500,000 gross tons of shipping, two-thirds of the tonnage she had when war broke out in 1939.

Civilian casualties through last Sept. 3 included 57,298 killed. Casualties among the armed forces totaled 563,112 with 176,081 killed. In addition 29,629 merchant seamen have been killed and 4,173 interned.

A 64-page document, the White Paper, was prepared for presentation to Parliament.

It said that Britain herself has produced 70 per cent of all munitions turned out by or supplied to the Commonwealth: 722 major warships, over 100,000 airplanes, over 25,000 tanks and nearly 4,000,000 machine guns and submachine guns.

Lauding Lend-Lease aid from the United States and Canada, the White Paper said it permitted men and women to be taken from export production and put in uniform or war plants because cash no longer was required to pay for purchases from those countries.

Reviewing the financial cost of war, the White Paper said governmental expenditures have jumped from $4,000,000,000 in 1938 to $23,000,000,000 in 1943.

It pointed to sharply increased tax rates and heavy borrowing, adding that "although the Government has in this way been able to raise the money needed for the prosecution of the war . . . the consequences on the economic structure of the country have been far-reaching."

In addition to war damage at home, the White Paper said, the nation has sold assets abroad amounting to $4,260,000,000 and has added $9,200,000,000 in foreign debts.

Commercial exports from the United Kingdom, it said, have been halved in value. They dropped from $1,884,000,000 in 1938 to $928,000,000 last year.

"When allowance is made for the rise in prices," it added, "the quantity of exports was reduced to only 29 per cent over the 1938 level."

Pointing to the effect of the war on the civilian economy, the document said the total quantity of goods and services purchased by civilians has fallen 21 per cent, without taking into consideration quality deterioration.

Weekly food consumption cuts were recited, including butter from 7.63 ounces before the war to 2.34 ounces last year; fresh meat from 30.40 ounces to 22.18, and fresh fruit from 27.17 ounces to 12.06. Potato eating, however, rose from 3.40 pounds to 5.25.

Staggering Allied Ship Losses Confirmed 2 Years After Event

Continued from Page 1

tutes the first complete report on wartime shipping losses.

The truth about ship sinkings—the concealment of which two years ago served only to lull the Allied peoples into a false sense of security about one of the then most important unsolved problems of the war—is now being publicized through the wide facilities of the Office of War Information when it is of little more than historic interest.

3 to 4 Ships a Day Lost

It now is permitted to be known that the Allied and neutral countries lost 5,758 merchant ships—an average of three to four a day—during the 1939-1943 period.

These losses, which included 753 American vessels, represent some 32 per cent of all the merchant shipping afloat in the world just before the outbreak of hostilities.

As a case study of one effort to get at the facts when the then concealed facts were needed, it may be of interest to note that a Washington dispatch in The Christian Science Monitor made this report on Dec. 30, 1942:

"The full facts and gravity of the continuing submarine threat to the whole United Nations war effort are still being concealed from the public.

"The truth is that enemy U-boats are still taking as devastating a toll of Allied shipping as they were in the most critical period of last spring when the losses were, in part, being announced in batches every day or so.

"Concealment" Hit

"The situation is being made to look better by an official Anglo-American policy of concealment.

"High American and British officials are beginning to believe that this censorship policy is unnecessary and unwise and that because of it, the Allied people are being lulled into a false sense of security about one of the most important unsolved military problems of the war.

"The Christian Science Monitor was today given authority to disclose that the United Nations merchant shipping is being destroyed at the rate of approximately 1,000,000 deadweight tons a month.

"It is true that American losses have been cut. It is untrue that total Allied losses have been cut."

On the next day, this paper reported:

"Officials confirmed on the record today the unabated peril of Axis submarines to the vital supply lines to the United Nations war fronts.

Gravity Screened

"There is now no minimizing of the gravity of the problem, but the full facts are still screened behind the policy of concealment which the British and United States Governments have adopted."

Other dispatches to the same effect were published during the month of January, 1943.

While confirmation is not needed, since the disclosures then made were fully authenticated from informed sources, the official report today makes it again evident that when the U-boat peril was at its peak, Allied shipping losses mounted to 1,000,000 deadweight tons a month, as reported in this paper's columns at the time they were occurring.

Report Issued Through OWI

The report, based on official figures from the British Government and the War Shipping Administration, was issued through the OWI to give the first over-all picture of the price in merchant ships paid by the Allies.

The report listed no losses beyond the end of 1943, but an unofficial tabulation showed at least 17 losses for this year, 13 of them American ships. This would raise total losses to 5,775.

Though the total number of ships sunk since the start of the war—5,758—is staggering, an encouraging fact is that American shipyards alone since 1939 have built 4,308 vessels, with a deadweight tonnage of 44,082,000.

The black year for the Allied merchant fleet was 1942, when 1,859 ships totaling 8,338,000 gross tons were lost. This included 422 American ships aggregating 2,053,000 tons and British losses of 732 vessels totaling 3,695,000 tons.

In 1943, the report showed, losses dropped to 812 ships totaling 3,646,000 tons. United States losses were 234 ships, representing 1,049,000 gross tons, while the British lost 361 ships with a gross tonnage of 1,673,000.

Actually, British losses by number of ships were the greatest in 1941, when they reached 892.

Though the United States did not enter the war until after the attack on Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941, American ship losses began with the start of the war in Europe in 1939. Four were lost in 1939; 32 in 1940; and 61 in 1941.

Saxophone Modern Instrument

The saxophone, an octave instrument, is a modern hybrid musical instrument invented by Adolphe Sax.

Capitalistic Abuse Denounced by Perón

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Nov. 28 (AP)—Col. Juan D. Perón, Argentine Vice-President and Minister of War, declared recently that "we will not allow despotic capitalism to prevail in Argentina."

Speaking at ceremonies commemorating the first anniversary of establishment of the Department of Labor and Social Insurances, Colonel Perón asserted that "if demagogism means to protect the poor and suffering classes and avoid human slavery and social injustices, work for the unity of the Argentine people under our flag, impede fights and hate between brothers, if all this is demagogism, I am a demagogue."

He also declared that "to achieve a satisfactory end, it will be necessary for some people to forget their hates, for other persons to lay aside their selfishness. If they do not accept this way and if they resist, we will make corrective measures stronger."

Opera at New York Opens With 'Faust'

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (AP)—The Metropolitan Opera opened its 60th season last night with 4,000 including socially prominent, celebrities, and standees ignoring an icy downpour to attend the traditional first night.

It remained for the women to maintain the splendor of the occasion with furs and jewels as many of the men appeared in business suits. Star of the audience's share of the show was Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone and second cousin of King George VI.

Despite the rain, the first of the standees was in line at 10 a. m.

Gounod's "Faust," which opened the Opera House in 1883, began this season's schedule with Licia Albanese heading the cast. It also marked the debut of Martha Lipton, a New York mezzo-soprano, in the role of Siebel. Raoul Jobin sang the title role with Ezio Pinza as Mephistopheles. Wilfred Pelletier, observing his 25th anniversary with the Metropolitan, conducted.

Officer Promotions Start Lively Dispute

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (AP)—A lively dispute developed today with the disclosure that the Senate Military Affairs Committee has held up promotions for officers described by one Senator as "armchair generals."

Senator Gurney (R) of South Dakota, protested that the Committee had "unfairly" delayed action on 25 or 30 promotions for officers assigned to posts in the United States, while advancement to the rank of brigadier general and major general had been approved for over 60 officers serving in overseas war zones.

Furthermore, said Senator Gurney, the overseas promotion list was approved without the customary hearing, and at a time when only two of the 18 Committee members were present.

Senator Johnson (D) of Colorado, defended the Committee for giving priority to combat officer promotions.

NO monthly charges

with a Shawmut SPECIAL CHECKING ACCOUNT

Pay your bills and send money the easy, modern way. Start now to enjoy all these advantages:

1. YOU CAN OPEN AN ACCOUNT FOR AS LITTLE AS $1. NO MINIMUM BALANCE REQUIRED.
2. YOU AVOID MANY TRIPS BY DRAWING CHECKS WHEREVER YOU MAY BE.
3. YOU MAKE WORTHWHILE FRIENDS AT THIS GREAT NEW ENGLAND BANK.
4. YOUR CANCELED CHECKS ARE VALID RECEIPTS.
5. YOUR CHECK BOOK SHOWS WHERE YOUR MONEY GOES.
6. YOU PAY ONLY 10 CENTS A CHECK.

The *only* charge for regular use of your account is $2 for each book of 20 checks.

Open your account now. Prompt service at any of our 22 convenient offices listed in the telephone directory.

The National Shawmut Bank

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation which insures each depositor up to $5000

Listen to John Barry with "SHAWMUT FRONTLINE HEADLINES" — WBZ-WBZA — Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7:45 p. m.

SAVE for every war-time purpose BY MAIL

Our service to out-of-town depositors brings the safety of this strong Mutual Savings Bank as near as your nearest mail box. Write for FREE folder, "Banking by Mail". Learn how easily, conveniently and safely you can save BY MAIL!

HOME SAVINGS BANK ALBANY 1, N.Y.

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

JUDGMENT

Over a million guests have judged The Taft. They say it's New York's best value!

2000 ROOMS, BATH AND RADIO

HOTEL TAFT

ALFRED LEWIS, MGR

7th AVE. AT 50th ST. NEW YORK 19

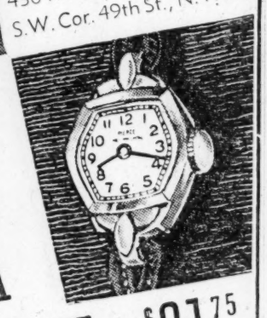
TIMES SQUARE AT RADIO CITY

BING & BING MANAGEMENT

The HOUSE of WATCHES

430 MADISON AVENUE S.W. Cor. 49th St., N.Y.C.

GIVE HER A PIERCE WATCH



$21.75 INCL. FED. TAX

Small cushion design in yellow or coral gold filled, smart modern dial, accurate. Mail and phone orders filled. PLaza 8-1545

LISTEN to a New and Thrilling War Story each day

WHDH Monday thru Friday 6.25 P. M.

READ "Your Job in a Shipyard"

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET

The interesting story of men and women working for victory in Bethlehem Shipyards in the Harbors of New York, Baltimore, Boston, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY

SEND FOR YOUR FREE COPY TODAY

BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY SHIPBUILDING DIVISION
97 EAST HOWARD STREET, QUINCY 69, MASS.

Please send me a FREE copy of the illustrated booklet "Your Job in a Shipyard"

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

CITY_____ ZONE_____ STATE_____

in New York

HOTEL MAYFLOWER

CENTRAL PARK WEST AT 61st ST.

A few blocks from the Second Church of Christ Scientist. Single from $4; double from $7. Fine restaurant. Overlooking Central Park.

Team Play

...between Miner and Dealer

First of all the coal must be mined and prepared. That's the miner's job. It has been well done in Panther Valley where the collieries of the Lehigh Navigation Coal Company are located and "Old Company's Lehigh" anthracite is produced.

Keenly aware of their responsibility in the war emergency, the miners of this Valley have worked hard. In 1943 they produced 33.8 per cent more anthracite than in the preceding year. In 1944 to date, with fewer men available, they are 17 per cent ahead of that splendid record.

The anthracite goes to dealers under government regulation. Much of it is used for war production; the remainder is allocated to homes, schools, hospitals, business, according to need. Scarcity of other fuels has put an extra burden on anthracite—even though much more has been produced, it has had to stretch farther.

This government regulation and allocation has given dealers a tough task. Handicapped by shortages of manpower, trucks, tires, they have achieved a remarkable record of keeping consumers supplied and homes warm.

The miners who produce the coal and the dealers who distribute it—with good team play, they have kept the cars rolling and together have made a great contribution toward the war strength of the nation.

• • •

Lehigh Navigation Coal Company Inc. producer of the famous trade-marked anthracite "Old Company's Lehigh", is a wholly-owned subsidiary of this Company. It is one of a number of properties, so owned, which are notable for the usefulness and efficiency of their service to the public.

The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company

OLD COMPANY'S LEHIGH

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Boeing Outdates Dinner Pail With Colossal Cafeteria

By Kate Archibald
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Seattle, Wash.

Recommendations made by Charlotte Perkins Gilman 40 years ago in Harper's Bazaar and other publications on the matter of community kitchens are today being carried out beyond that feminist's most extreme calculations. A great in-plant feeding service at the Boeing Aircraft Company is now functioning with the same blueprinted, mass-production efficiency that produces the B-29 bombers.

Granddaughters of those women who, in 1904, were shocked at the mention of Mrs. Gilman's "kitchen laboratories" are now eating pies which are almost "never touched by human hands." Pie crust, after being mixed by a machine that never adds too much cold water, is cut into uniform lumps that invariably fit the pan with no little dabs left over for the traditional sugar-and-cinnamon treatment.

Machine-Made Pie

The machine places the lower crust in the pie tin, touches the edge with a wet brush as it passes on its revolving shelf and, after it is filled by hand, places the top crust, crimps it, and gives it a shove ovenward. The result is excellent pies, quite "human," with berry juice oozing and flaky crusts browned not too mechanically. The machine with the co-operation of an enormous oven has a capacity for 350 pies per hour.

The big cafeteria which seats 1,600 at table has a classic appearance, supported, as it is, by arched, wood trusses leaving the dining space free of supporting columns. The walls have an artistic ceramic tile wainscoting and the ceiling is of sound-proof material. Patrons are accommodated by eight service lines and tables are arranged so that there is no collision between those already served and those waiting to be served. Each one is his own bus boy and under a ruling of the Manpower Commission must stack his dishes and deposit his tray on the way out.

Hurdling Distances

The cafeteria is not all; it would have to be even more Gargantuan to feed the city-sized population of the plant, and most of the noon hour would be taken up with workers traveling the mile and half-mile distances of the big area. Instead, 40 mobile units carry food into different factory units. The food is first carried by truck, in big thermos containers, from the huge kitchen to a food-service center in the factory area and distributed from there.

At mealtime these units come wheeling into the different shops and after a few quick adjustments become cafeterias. With assembly-line efficiency each mobile unit is designed to serve 10 customers per minute. To save energy, time, space, and dishes, trays are grooved and food served directly upon them.

Amazing Equipment

Beyond the most ardent feminist dream are the labor-saving devices: dishwashing is one tale to tell; monorail cranes overhead reach down and deposit coffee bags in the great urns and later reach down and take them out; the kitchen is equipped with a battery of electric kitchen helpers, potato peelers, food choppers, doughnut fryers, flour sifters, mixers, blenders, and, that which would delight all housewives, an automatic pie-tin cleaner. There are electric saws for meat cutting, the garbage room is refrigerated, and these are only samples of "what won't they think of next."

Ultimately the test of the robot method of food preparation is its quality. In the case of the Boeing cafeteria it is unqualifiedly excellent, from stuffed peppers, pork chops, cream pie, corn bread down the whole list of modern menus.

Boeing Aircraft Company

Production talent shows up in the kitchens, cafeteria, and mobile serving units of the Boeing Aircraft plant, Seattle, Wash., with spectacular efficiency, just as it does where its planes are put out. Above, the cafeteria alone seats 1,600 persons. The arched-type roof saves bumping against supporting columns. Electrical gadgets in the kitchens, below, include potato peelers, food choppers, doughnut fryers, pie-tin cleaners, as well as cranes for moving heavy containers.

Wise Service To Veterans AWVS Plan

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Perhaps it is because there is such reasonableness expressed through the activities of the American Women's Voluntary Services that this group of women, which functions throughout the country, comes to its three-day conference for planning its permanent program with such vigor and practicality. While not all states will be represented, due to transportation limitation, twelve chairmen will attend this conference which will be held at the AWVS national headquarters, 345 Madison Avenue, Nov. 27, 28, 29. At the conclusion of the conference a permanent program will be formulated.

Mrs. Stanhope Nixon, vice-president and state chairman for California, pointed out that correct and helpful means of handling problems concerning the returned veteran will be of major importance. They have already established the Family Advisory Service in Washington, D. C., to carry on this new and vital work. Its purpose is to help the families of disabled veterans in innumerable ways in establishing and maintaining as far as possible normal activities for these men. While they are returned to their homes in as sound condition as possible, it is felt that too often the morale-building preparatory work done in the military hospitals may be undone by emotion, over-sentimentality and harmful thoughtlessness expressed by uninstructed family members.

To cope with these conditions the Family Advisory Service has been established. Mrs. William J. Miller will be the principal speaker on this subject.

Other speakers will be Lieut. Charles G. Bolte, chairman of the veteran's committee, Prof. Roland H. Spalding, director, rehabilitation curriculum, New York University, and Colonel H. E. Rusk of the Army Air Corps, all of whom will handle some phase of this work of seeing that our veterans are given a normal homecoming.

"Not only families but the public is much in need of this type of instruction," said Mrs. Nixon, "and we are training women to speak in department stores so we may improve our approach to this very serious matter."

Solving the domestic help problem by training women war workers for peacetime jobs as visiting housekeepers is another project of the AWVS permanent program, Mrs. Nixon stated, adding, "We expect to train women to earn their living this way on the basis that any job well done demands respect, and in this new light present the idea to the employer as well as the employee."

B. E. S. F.

Editors Scan Ways to Free World's News

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (AP)—How world freedom of information may be fostered and perhaps achieved through international agreements was considered yesterday by the Board of Directors of the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

Paul Miller, Assistant General Manager of the Associated Press, and Washington Bureau Chief, and Hugh Baillie, President of the United Press, discussed some of the problems involved—Mr. Baillie reporting on reaction he found abroad on a recent trip; Mr. Miller outlining the present situation insofar as the United States Government is concerned.

Afterward, the A. S. N. E. Committee charged with furthering moves for world freedom of information and communications met with Ralph McGill, Editor of the Atlanta Constitution, Chairman, presiding.

Telling of contacts with the heads of various governments abroad, Mr. Baillie said he found them receptive to the idea that there should be free and unhindered interchange of news among all nations after the war.

He alluded also to the action of the De Gaulle Government of France in relaxing previous censorship restrictions imposed at Algiers.

Mr. Miller appeared for Kent Cooper, Executive Director of the Associated Press, who was prevented by a previous engagement from coming to Washington.

"The next step by this Government," Mr. Miller said, "probably will come within the next several months, Undersecretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., (since named Secretary of State to succeed Secretary Hull, resigned) has stated that this Government will undertake discussions with other governments soon. It is possible that the subject of world freedom of information may be on the agenda of the United Nations meeting which may be held during the winter. If not, this Government plans to take it up on an exploratory basis with other governments individually.

The Board voted to begin at its April 1945 meeting the awarding of scrolls and medals to the families and the newspapers of the 20 or more newspaper correspondents who have been killed in line of duty during the war.

Gay Little Gifts for Teen-Age Girls

Gifts to Make—No. 3

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A lapel gadget that will be a conversation piece is made in the form of a tiny red felt boot and will be prized by a teen-age girl. Cut a paper pattern of a boot first (not over 2 to 4 inches high), and outline it on the felt with a pencil or tailor's chalk. Cut it double in order to have an opening at the top. Buttonhole the two pieces together all around with black or white cotton thread, being careful to take the stitches through only one layer of felt across the top of the boot, as this makes the top opening. Sew a small safety pin on the underneath side about one inch from the top. Slip a little spray of holly, mistletoe, or berries in the top opening. Requires a piece of felt about 4 x 6 inches, a skein of embroidery thread, a small safety pin, and a spray of Christmas green to tuck in the top.

For a hair band to hold her locks in place, cut a 15-inch piece of $1\frac{1}{2}$-inch ribbon and turn each end under $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Gather across each end and pull the gathering thread tightly, fastening securely. Cut two $8\frac{1}{2}$-inch pieces of the same ribbon for bows to be fastened to each end of the hair band. Make each bow and each end 2 inches in length, and gather the bows instead of tying them in order to make a flat bow. Cut each end of the bows diagonally to avoid raveling. Next, cut two 11-inch pieces of $\frac{1}{2}$-inch ribbon in the same shade and fasten one end of each piece under each bow. These are for tying the band under the hair in the back. This makes a tailored band for her hair and it is now complete. Requires 32 inches of $1\frac{1}{2}$-inch ribbon, 22 inches of $\frac{1}{2}$-inch ribbon, and a spool of sewing cotton to match. Many variations of this basic hair band can be designed, and they are not difficult to make. Net or lace may be substituted for ribbon, or net edged with lace takes on a dress-up feeling. Embroidery or appliqué on the 15-inch band adds a touch of contrasting color and a festive air. A set of hair bands in colors which combine with, or match, her costumes makes a darling gift as well as a useful one.

The easiest gift to make is a fascinator of sheerest chiffon in a pastel shade to match, or contrast, with her evening gown. It is a luxurious appearing gift because of its exquisite texture, and yet it is practical because it covers her hair completely without mussing her coiffure. Take a length of sheer rayon chiffon 18 x 54 inches, and baste the smallest hem possible all around. Finish it with invisible stitches. Pull out the bastings and press with a warm iron. Requires $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards of material, and 1 spool of matching thread. Note: If the sheer material is unobtainable, use a net, or lightweight crepe.

A belt and ascot set of velveteen, wool, or crepe makes an especially charming gift. She can wear them separately, or as a set, with dresses and sweaters. Try to get the exact size of her waist measure (otherwise, guess at it as snaps can be adjusted later), and cut the material 5 inches longer than her waist measurement to provide for a lap-over. Cut the belt 7 inches wide in order to have it 3 inches wide when finished. Stitch one end and both sides of the belt together on the wrong side. Turn right side out and finish the other end with invisible stitches. Decorate with an Indian herringbone stitch, or with featherstitching along each edge, making two rows. This stitching should be done with contrasting color embroidery thread, or with wool. Sew three snaps spaced at triangle points on the lap-over for the fastening.

To make the ascot, start with a 24-inch length of 36 or 39-inch material. Cut the scarf and its lining 12 inches wide at the ends, and taper it off to an 8-inch width in the center so it will fit smoothly around the neck. Sew all edges except one together on the wrong side. Turn right side out and blind-stitch the edges of the remaining end together. Decorate with the same design used on the belt across each end of the ascot. Press with a warm iron if the material used is woolen or crepe. Steam it if it is velvet or velveteen. Requires 31 inches of 36 or 39-inch material, 1 skein of embroidery thread and 3 snaps.

Make a corsage and earring set to match. One good sized bunch of artificial flowers with small blossoms, or blossoms and buds, a pair of plastic earring backs, one yard of matching $\frac{1}{2}$-inch satin ribbon, and some glue are all you need. Use the buds, or small blossoms for the earrings. For instance, a bunch of violets is admirably suited for this gift. Choose two matched violets for the earrings and glue them on the plastic backs. Next cut the yard of ribbon into 6 pieces of uneven length as follows: 2 pieces 4 inches long, two 6-inch lengths, and two 8-inch lengths. Take 6 violets from the bunch and fasten each to one end of a length of ribbon with a tiny bow. Fasten the other end to the bunch of violets underneath. The effect of dainty ribbon streamers of varying length, each tipped with a violet, makes an unusually attractive corsage, and the matching earrings carry out the idea. Allow the earrings to dry for 24 hours to be sure the glue will hold. Requires 1 bunch of flowers, 1 pair of earring backs (these can be purchased at any notions counter for about 10 cents), 1 yard of $\frac{1}{4}$-inch matching ribbon and some glue. A. C.

All recipes on this page have been checked by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery.

Menus a Dish or Two Ahead of Johnny

By Hope Gaul
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Johnny will be marching home one of these days—home from the North, East, South or West—and make no mistake he is coming home with a global appetite. When the little wife says to him—"John, darling, what'll we have for dinner tonight?"—his answer, if he's been in Italy or even in Sicily, will doubtless be—"Let's have fritto misto alla Fiorentina!" And won't he be pleased and surprised when you serve (perfect from practice while Johnny was away).

Fried Mix Florentine

Small pieces of brain
Small forcemeat balls
Sweetbread—cut into small pieces
Very small lamb cutlets—boned
Small pieces of chicken liver
Bottoms of very small artichokes
Small pieces of young marrow
Any other suitable ingredients
Flour
Yolk of egg
Basil or rosemary

Sweetbread and brains should first be cooked 20 minutes in boiling salted water. Season the ingredients, dip in flour, coat with egg yolk, flavor to taste with herb of one's choice, and fry in very hot oil, 385° F. Serve on the same dish. Ingenuity may be used in choosing the ingredients for this "fried mix," the only specification being that each of these be, in itself, small and tender.

Or maybe it's India from which your son, husband or brother, John, is coming home and he'll be wanting, when in nostalgic mood, some

Mulligatawny

1 chicken
2 cups stock
3 small onions
$\frac{1}{4}$ cup lentils
1 cup cocoanut milk
1 tablespoon curry powder
$1\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons salt
2 bayleaves
4 tablespoons butter or substitute

Divide the chicken into about 10 joints and chop up the carcass. Slice the onions and fry in butter until brown. Mix in the curry powder and salt and add the pieces of chicken and the chopped carcass. Cook the chicken until it is brown in color and quite tender. Then remove the chicken from the mixture, allowing the carcass to remain. Add the stock to the sauce and then the cocoanut milk, the previously soaked lentils and the bayleaves. (The lentils should be soaked in cold water for an entire day before using.) Bring the mixture to a boil and let simmer for about 2 hours. Remove the carcass of the chicken from the sauce a few minutes before serving and put back the pieces of chicken that were previously removed, allowing these to reheat. Serve with boiled rice. Mutton or beef may be substituted for the chicken.

Moroccan Cous-Cous

2 pounds of semolina (hard wheat grains)
Boiling water
Breast of mutton
Jointed chicken
Onions—sliced
Carrots
Kidney beans
Green peas
Pimentos
Turnip—diced
Salt, black pepper

The Moroccans use a glazed earthenware marmite and similar strainer which fits over the marmite for making "cous-cous." Perhaps Johnny, with his typical American fondness for collecting souvenirs, will bring you home one of these. If he doesn't, you can use a covered strainer which fits over another pan, placing — Moroccan-style — a damp cloth between the strainer and the under pan to prevent the steam from escaping. Before placing in the strainer, moisten the semolina grains with a little boiling water. Brown the breast of mutton, jointed chicken and a few onion slices in fat before placing them in the stew pan. Cover stew pan with wet cloth, place strainer on top and place on the fire for about $\frac{1}{4}$ hour. Then pour moisture that has collected in strainer into the stew pan; add the vegetables to the meat and onions, replace damp cloth and set strainer on top. Allow to cook until both semolina (cous-cous) and stew are done. Place the "cous-cous" in center of a hot dish; surround with meat and vegetables and serve with sauce made of slightly-thickened stock and melted butter, highly seasoned.

500 other MONARCH FOODS—all Just as Good!

The RIGHT card for EVERY occasion

NORCROSS
GREETING CARDS

PECANS
PAPER SHELLED—From the Southwest's Finest Orchards
Schleys, Burketts, Mahans lb. 50c
Stuarts, Halberts, Success lb. 45c
All Prices F. O. B. Oklahoma City
Save C. O. D. charges by mailing check with order. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Write for quantity prices on 50 lbs. or over
THE PECAN HOUSE

HORN SEED CO.
210 West California
Oklahoma City 2, Okla.
Selling Pecans Since 1920

E-Z
UNDERWEAR for INFANTS
Every E-Z baby shirt has on its size label the age and weight of the baby for which that shirt was made. This new E-Z service is the surest way to buy perfect comfort for your baby.
E-Z baby shirts come in tie-around and pull-over styles; no buttons to annoy or come off. For the older children too, there is E-Z underwear "for Any Child of Any Age."
E-Z Mills Inc., 57 Worth St., New York 13

WANT TO MAKE GOOD GRAVY?
You'll be surprised what a product like Gravy Master will do for gravies. Just try it. 15¢.
GRAVY MASTER
Guaranteed by Good Housekeeping
Adds Good Taste, Good Looks to Gravies, Soups and Stews

It's in the Air!
The Perfume of Victory
DRESS PARADE
BY palmer SINCE 1847
PERFUME · COLOGNE
POWDERS · SOAP · GIFT SETS

SOLON PALMER NEW YORK

She's romantic? Give her
Helena Rubinstein's
Apple Blossom perfume

A breath of springtime, a true flower-scent, for her to wear all through the year. Perfect expression of her fresh, young appeal. A sentimental fragrance...key to her secret heart. She'll adore it...and you, for giving it. 7.50, 3.75, 2.75, 1.00
Apple Blossom Cologne. Light, sparkling version of the famous Apple Blossom scent. Perfect partner for your perfume gift. 1.00
Plus tax
Helena Rubinstein
Available at all smart stores

HAVE NO FEAR
GARTSIDE'S IRON RUST SOAP
Positively removes rust, ink, fruit stains from fabrics, rugs, porcelain tubs, sinks, and toilets. 25c at Drug, Hardware and Dept. Stores, or from Gartside Iron Rust Soap Co., Phila., Pa.

Turknit
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
BABY BATH BLANKETS
TOWELS · BIBS · WASH CLOTHS
The Famous "Knitted for Softness" Texture that's so Kind to Baby's Tender Skin. Sold at Leading Department and Baby Shops Everywhere.
WRITE FOR FREE BOOKLET DESCRIBING TURKNIT BABY BATH PRODUCTS
PUTNAM KNITTING CO. COHOES, N. Y.

Guaranteed by Good Housekeeping

Blue Grass
Now that a new light seems dawning on the world...when once again there may be gaiety in your greeting...how better convey that message than with BLUE GRASS ...a gift that is in every sense a tribute to a lady! Give her BLUE GRASS perfume... or make it the entire series in this incomparable fragrance...
Blue Grass Perfume
Blue Grass Flower Mist
Blue Grass Eau de Toilette
Blue Grass Brilliantine to touch the hair with sheen and fragrance
Blue Grass Bath Salts to change the tub to a perfumed pool
Blue Grass Illusion Powder gossamer-fine to give the skin a porcelain finish
Blue Grass Body Sachet for top-to-toe fragrance
Blue Grass Bath Oil for body friction after bathing
Blue Grass Hand Soap curved to fit your hand
Blue Grass Fluffy Milk Bath brims the tub with rainbow bubbles
Blue Grass Dusting Powder, a new glaze against the skin after bathing
Elizabeth Arden
691 FIFTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 22 • PLAZA 3-5845

Military Caste of Germany Decimated by Nazi Defeats

By Arno Dosch-Fleurot
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal, Nov. 23—The old military force of Germany has been practically wiped out. At the moment, when the army has its back to the Rhine, few fighters are left who began the war and few regiments existent which traditionally served in Die Wacht am Rhine or in Grenzkorps facing east.

With defenses crashing, and the Nazis compelled to abandon all appeals except to defend the Fatherland, a military elite no longer is there to answer, because it lies in fields of Hitler's adventures far away.

Males not only of the militant Junkers but others of lesser rank with their names in military traditions are almost completely gone. Not since the Thirty Years' War has there been such a depletion of types of Germans which made for military power. This is disclosed by a study of casualty lists which partially find their way in print sectionally in German papers.

Casualty Lists Change

For the first four years, there was a constant recurrence of names known to military history, many aristocratic, and others out of the ranks with at least local fame from other wars. In the past six months there have been steadily fewer such names month by month, and a study of the latest papers available shows hardly any.

Surviving German fighters, however, are just as fanatical in their resistance to the Allies as their predecessors with more military traditions, and there is no reason to believe that this depletion has necessarily ended the German people's support of Hitler's war aims or their essentially military character.

The case of the aristocrats has been most conspicuous. Earlier in any list of 100 casualties one to five or six usually were titled. In most recent lists there are practically none. The reason is because the names of entire families were in earlier lists of casualties.

Rhinelanders Used Up

Landsturm regiments from the Rhine with less aristocratic makeup, when compared with Prussian and other north Germans, were all on the Eastern Front. Day by day there were reports of "heroism," which meant that friends and relatives were wiped out. They were used up in defense of "Grossraum." There is no mention of them today in defense of their own Rhineland, because they lie in Russia.

Rhinelanders familiar with the names of regiments and army corps which were recruited in their midst and were traditionally serving local garrisons are impressed by their absence and the conspicuousness of improvised defenses which they expect to see crumble rapidly.

The exodus of civilians eastward now under way is similar to the Belgian and French exodus of 1940 except for lack of motor transport. There are steady streams of hand-drawn small wagons from the west of the Rhine, which is an experience unknown in this region since the Middle Ages. The exodus has been under way in the lower Rhine for a fortnight, coming with a rush further south.

Exodus From Alsace

There is little exodus from Alsace and from Lorraine, though the Germans ousted all except those who are pro-German. Few of those have been left as the Allied advance has been crossing here in the past week, according to travelers who were the last to pass that way before traffic was diverted easterly.

Both sides of the Rhine are filled with small roads connecting with ferries, across which there is active night traffic. Highways are barred. The reason for the exodus is the battle of destruction, not fear of invaders.

The trek was discouraged by the Nazis, who launched appeals locally to remain. A double reason was given: First, the people were asked to stay to form centers of Maquis type of resistance; secondly, because nearly 20,000,000 homeless already are concentrated in central Germany.

The Nazi object is that peasants reluctant to leave their farms will serve as centers of resistance behind the lines which can have a certain military value if, as they hope, they can hold the line of the Rhine.

Feeding Difficult

As Germany is narrowed by occupation, interior living conditions grow rapidly worse. One-dish-meal restaurants, usually in wooden barracks, are feeding half the workers in factory centers and the entire population of mushroom war-production centers which are replacing blown-up factories.

With more than 10,000,000 habitations at least partially down, several million casualties hospitalized, and men and women civilians more or less completely incapacitated, the social atmosphere is beginning to weigh on the morale even of less bombed areas.

While ration cards thus far have been able to provide the same general level, in reality the population is beginning to feel the food shortage due to the loss of all exterior food sources before or during the harvest, and Germany is thrown back on its own resources and reserves.

There is a shortage of potatoes, which are a food staple. Last year at this period families were furnished sacks of potatoes for winter reserves. This November there are three pounds of reserves a person.

When the Allies Reach the Ruhr

Today and the Problems of the Peace . . . . . By Homer Metz

The News:

PARIS, Nov. 28—Troops of the American First Army now are only a few miles from the Adolf Hitler Highway, which runs through the Cologne Plain into the center of Germany's industrial Ruhr area.

The Future:

Some of the most taxing problems in human relations of the entire war will be encountered by the Allied armies when they take over Germany's Ruhr Basin.

In order to get a practical insight into just a few of the difficulties that will confront the occupying forces, let us try to visualize what the Greater Pittsburgh area in the United States would be like after a prolonged air and ground assault.

Scores of great factories on both sides of the Monongahela, Allegheny, and Ohio Rivers are charred hulks. Row upon row of flame-marked blast furnaces are strangely cold, while the enormous and normally cold slag heaps smolder and hiss like banked fires in Dante's Inferno. Vital industries which provided the necessities of life for 1,000 square miles are tangled masses of steel and plaster. Thousands are homeless. Upward of 1,500,000 persons are without means of livelihood. Little or no food is available. Banks are closed or wrecked, their funds gone with the defending forces. Transportation lines are smashed. There is no electricity, no gas. A great black cloud hangs over the entire region, and the air is saturated with the pungent smell of cordite. Incredible chaos prevails everywhere.

When the Furnace Goes Out

Germany's Ruhr Basin and the Pittsburgh area are surprisingly alike, both in extent and physical character. Like Pittsburgh, the Ruhr is the industrial heart of a highly industrialized nation. And when the German Army quits it, when its wheels stop turning, when its furnace fires go out, it will sag and collapse into an amorphous mass of people, tatters, and rubble.

Now, what must the American, British, French, and Canadian armies do when they assume control of such a scene of chaos and carnage?

First of all, they must answer a few vital questions. For example:

Shall we let the enemy civilians shift for themselves as best they can, or shall we seek to restore some semblance of civic order?

Shall we allow plants, which perchance may have escaped complete destruction, to begin at once to make needed civilian products? And, if so, what?

Shall we distribute food and supplies while they still are urgently needed in nonenemy territory?

Shall we lend the wrecked communities money with which to start banks?

Food for the Germans?

The latter two questions are likely to shock a lot of persons. A typical reaction doubtless will be, "We most certainly should not give the Germans food and supplies as long as any are needed elsewhere, and how can we reconcile loans with our determination to impose a just, if not a hard, peace?"

This is palpably a fair statement. And yet, what are the Allied armies to do?

It is quite possible that the alternative to food distribution will be widespread hunger. Can even enemy nationals be permitted to starve?

As to the question of loans, if German civilians are put to work restoring communications and rebuilding smashed homes and plants, they must be paid in one form or another. So must the personnel of the German civil services which the Allies will have to maintain for a while at least in order to prevent the occupied area from degenerating into a virtual jungle. Where will the wages come from if no Allied loans are made? Will the Nazis leave gold behind?

Incidentally, the question of German labor also brings up another interesting problem:

Labor Situation

Shall Germans be allowed to work in accordance with Nazi labor standards or shall they be given a few of the advantages of labor codes prevailing in the United States and Britain? If the latter is the case, shall they be permitted to form unions and perhaps engage in collective bargaining?

In answering the foregoing questions and scores more like them, the Allied authorities doubtless will seek to do two things:

First, to provide the best and most considered answers possible.

Second, to be in practical agreement on policies and their application.

It is vitally important that this be done, not only in order to set the stage for the imposition of justice and to provide a hope for moral and physical rehabilitation among the Germans, but to deny to the enemy the opportunity which he has sought so eagerly—a chance to divide the coalition which has conquered him.

He was given that opportunity in the Ruhr in 1919, and he made the most of it. Occupation of the industrial basin at that time made it painfully plain that the dangers involved in a condominium are as acute in temporary military occupation as they are in permanent political control.

Haphazard Control

During the first few weeks no systematic attempt was made to solve the more crucial problems. Urgent economic matters were handled in extremely haphazard fashion by the various military authorities. After a few cases of reported starvation, several French generals undertook to distribute food to the population on their own initiative. Some commanders of other armies followed suit, but some did not.

In the middle of 1919 special inter-Allied committees were set up to deal with food and economic problems. These committees proved more united and more efficient than the military, but for well over a year the administration and provisioning of the Ruhr represented an unhappy mixture of martial law, charity, business, and international politics, in which the Germans were the only winners.

Needless to say, such a situation must not be allowed to develop this time.

In any case, the experience of the Anglo-American forces in Italy and the Russians in the Balkans has made it obvious that under modern conditions no military occupation can get along without the maintenance of at least a few existing administrative and commercial units. In virtually every instance thus far, considerable fields of administrative and judicial activities have had to be entrusted to controlled local and regional agencies.

However much we might desire otherwise, a totalitarian state in dissolution is fraught with almost as many problems for its opponents as one at the full measure of its power.

New War Weapons Point Warning to Japan

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 28 — Details published here for the first time today of Allied secret blind-bombing device and the German rocket bomb are seen pointing a grim warning finger at Japan.

The Allies are now seen in a favorable position to launch against Japan the full fury of the new-type warfare which has been evolved by both sides in the five years of the European war.

For European peoples who have suffered these attacks—some of them still only in their first stages—the prospect for the Japanese would seem to be intolerable should they attempt a long struggle.

There is another vital problem posed by today's publication of details of the blind-bombing and rocket bombs. It is one facing the future of the world security organization.

Only now is it being fully realized by ordinary folk what strides the inventors of war weapons have made and what these strides imply for the future of mankind.

The Allied blind-bombing device, "The Black Box," or "Gen Box" as British and American airmen call it, penetrates a dense cloud to give details of an X-ray type of picture on a glass screen to airmen flying miles above the target.

Airmen are given these new eyes by a mechanism emitting electrical impulses which are reflected back through clouds from the ground below. This device which has revolutionized bombing is claimed here primarily to be a British invention. But both British and American air fleets have long been using it to olast enemy targets.

Details now published in picture form of the German V-2 rocket bomb disclose an amazingly ingenious mechanism which carries its own atmospheric conditions along with it so that it can travel 70 miles up in stratosphere where air, as the world knows it, is nonexistent.

V-2 is a sinister looking arrangement of jets, asbestos-protected fuel pipes, turbines, hydrogen peroxide tanks and a cooling mechanism to guard against temperature changes as the missile plunges earthward from heights hitherto only explored in Jules Vernelike imaginations.

As to future control of the new weapons in the interest of world peace and security, it may be that some of the devices themselves will provide the answer. Today bomb-aimers can see German arms factories through clouds; tomorrow international police will see through the walls of German factories and know whether they are making guns or butter.

Convoy Used in World War I

The convoy system was not instituted in World War I until April, 1916.

France and Russia Linked By Threat of Prussianism

Continued from Page 1

position of the de Gaulle regime also would be considerably strengthened. Russian influence would help to appease the French Communists whose growing opposition within France is one of the major obstacles to French unity.

Pierre Cot, the former Republican Minister, who returned from Moscow recently, went far in his praise of Russian power and sagacity. "In a very near future," he declared, "Russia will be the most powerful nation on earth. But she will surprise the world by her moderation. She will not attempt to impose her political and social regime on other peoples which have no use for it."

Strong Bases of Amity

If M. Cot's statement gives an accurate picture of Russian postwar aims, Franco-Russian friendship can certainly be established on firm bases. The French are quite willing to pay a price for it. They have no intention whatever to oppose Russia's main objective to become the predominant power in eastern Europe.

Today, no responsible political leader in France thinks of resuscitating France's prewar system of alliances. French alliance-treaties with Czechoslovakia, with Poland and with the "Little Entente" had—from the French point of view—never been ends in themselves.

France did not aim at becoming the leader of the smaller European nations but mainly wanted to replace the former Franco-Russian treaty, which had been one of the main realizations of republican diplomacy before the World War I.

After Russia's powerful re-appearance on the European scene the French will be glad to substitute again closer links with Russia for the very expensive relations with the smaller countries in the European east.

Relations With Communists

France's geographical position, its historical and cultural tradition, its colonial empire and—last but not least—the necessities of French reconstruction put France predominately into the community of the western powers. Alliance with Russia might be a secondary objective except for the fact that France must regard Russia as a primary ally in the task of preventing recrudescence of German aggression.

Yet the noisy Left-Wing propaganda in France for close collaboration with Russia has not prevented many a Frenchman's fear of Russian influence upon internal developments within France.

Bickering between the French Government and the Communist Party has been going on for some months. So far an open break between General de Gaulle and the Communists, who still have two members in the government of the Republic, has been postponed, although the Political Bureau of the Party violently criticized the French leader. The amnesty accorded to Maurice Thorez, the French Communist leader, who has been permitted to return from Russia, has not calmed down Communist discontent.

[M. Thorez arrived in Paris from Moscow today, and scheduled a speech Thursday night, the Associated Press said. The Government recently granted him amnesty on charges of desertion dating from 1939 when he fled his army post to avoid arrest in a Communist roundup.]

Since the dissolution of the Third International, Moscow has severed official relations with the French Communist Party. But Russian indirect influence among the French Left-Wing groups is still strong. The French Communists will certainly not undertake to overthrow a government which has established close relations with the powerful Soviet state. Despite the lack of organized links, the Communist "party line" in France is apt to closely follow the ups and downs of Franco-Russian amity.

Alsace and Lorraine to Enter Framework of French Republic

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The new French administration has now arrived in liberated Strasbourg to begin its work of integrating the two eastern provinces of Alsace and Lorraine into the administrative framework of the French Republic.

Charles Blondel has been appointed Commissary of the republic, and was accompanied to Strasbourg by M. Roch, Bishop of Strausbourg, who was expelled by the Germans.

"A Regional Commissariat of the Republic" for Alsace and Lorraine had already been organized one month ago.

The authority of the "Commissioner of the Republic" will extend to the department of Haut Rhin, Bas Rhin, and Moselle. In the meantime, the French Consultative Assembly which, at present, is holding its sessions in Paris, is making ready to receive at the earliest moment a representation of the newly liberated provinces.

Delegates will be chosen among the members of the local Resistance movement. However, most of the pro-French Alsatians, especially intellectuals and labor leaders, have been deported to the Reich.

Role for Refugees

Part of the Alsace-Lorraine delegation therefore will come from the ranks of the Alsace-Lorraine refugees in France who were driven out by the Nazis in 1940 and who had lived since in the center of France, especially in the departments Lot, Corrèze, and Dordogne.

During the German occupation of France, an Alsace-Lorraine Maquis force had been organized by the French Resistance movement. Numerous young refugees who wanted to escape labor conscription and even incorporation into the German Army, had joined the "Brigade Alsace-Lorraine" which was commanded by the well-known French Left-Wing writers, André Malraux and André Chamson.

Speaking of the loyalty of the population of this region to General de Gaulle, Werner Hungerbuhler, editor of the Basler Arbeiterzeitung, who has just returned from a trip through the region from Basel to Mulhausen reports, "Alsace-Lorrainers have proved more French than the French."

Alsace-Lorraine never lost contact with General de Gaulle, he said, adding that they had no plague of collaborationists there as in France. Consequently, there is now less revenge-taking and less inner conflict than was the case in France.

Loyal to France

Although the solidarity of Alsace-Lorraine was strong against the Germans, Alsace-Lorrainers were not very active in sabotage or Partisan activity.

They regarded the price in the execution of hostages too high to pay, the Swiss editor reported. German pressure also was much stronger in Alsace-Lorraine than in Pétain's France. From the very beginning, the Germans set up organizations similar to those in Germany and tried to Germanize these French provinces.

One Alsatian of the Resistance movement whom Mr. Hungerbuhler met in Mulhausen, said, "The French never regarded us as 100 per cent under the Republic. We wished to prove to them we were good Frenchmen even under Nazi rule.

"We were dumbfounded to hear from Vichy that there were Frenchmen who would collaborate with the Germans. Here we were imprisoned for teaching children to speak French, but we remained loyal to France."

Alsace-Lorrainers were especially pleased at the hasty retreat of Nazi leaders, some of whom a few days before the Allied liberation were still talking about victory, claiming the Allied advance had been held up for the winter. Ordinary German citizens in Alsace-Lorraine were left in the lurch by Nazi leaders who requisitioned automobiles and fled with rich plunder even from the pure German border towns of Haltingen, Weil, and Friedlingen in Baden. German citizens who evacuated from these towns back to the Reich as they passed through Switzerland expressed rage at sudden flight of their Nazi leaders.

Talks of Stalin and de Gaulle Hint 'Hard' Peace for Nazis

Continued from Page 1

been avoided. In any event it would have taken the Germans lots longer to rearm.

The French, being by themselves weaker than the Russians, are even more vitally interested in unity with Russia against their hereditary foe. They recognize that Russia, with its mighty land army is the one force which—regardless of future collective security plans—is physically and geographically in a position to curb future German aggression on short notice.

Flaws in Alliance

Security from the common danger of Prussian militarism has long tended to draw Russia and France together. It was this threat that resulted in the Franco-Russian Alliance that preceded World War I. In 1935, when with the rise of Hitler, the German militarism renewed its rapid expansion, danger again became acute, it prompted the Franco-Soviet Mutual Assistance Pact.

In retrospect many Frenchmen attribute the fact that their country was overrun in 1940 to the failure of their diplomats and military men to cement the alliance with Russia. Rightly or wrongly, many of them blame this failure on the Franco-British Alliance, in which they feel that French leadership and policies were subordinated to those of Whitehall.

Czechoslovakia as Bridge

They are determined that such mistakes shall not be repeated. Hence the coolness displayed in official Paris circles toward the flood of rumor about a western European bloc that followed Mr. Churchill's visit to Paris.

The Russians, too, were displeased. While there was nothing official to go on, the rumors seemed encouraged by various unofficial sources, including some outspoken leading articles in The Times of London, which the Russians rather look upon as the British counterpart of Pravda.

It was doubtless for the purpose of clearing the atmosphere, reassuring Moscow and facilitating General de Gaulle's Moscow mission that Foreign Minister Georges Bidault told the world that France was unalterably opposed to any bloc or system of alliances that did not include eastern Europe.

The use of this generic term rather than any specific reference to Russia suggests, among other things, that Czechslovakia, to whom both the Soviet Union and France are closely bound by treaties, will once more play the role of bridge between the western and eastern powers opposed to German aggression—but without any more "Munichs."

Fraternity Chapters Show Big Decline

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 28—Resolutions dealing with the problems of college fraternities in a postwar world were passed at the concluding session of the 36th annual meeting of the National Interfraternity Conference held at the Hotel Commodore Nov. 26.

According to a report presented by Dr. Gilbert Mead, President of Washington College, Chestertown, Md., wartime conditions have reduced the number of fraternity chapters since Pearl Harbor from 2,322 to 1,489, a loss of 35.89 per cent, and undergraduate fraternity members from 58,320 men in those chapters in 1940-1941 to 19,920 today, a decline of 65.83 per cent.

A special committee was authorized to prepare and recommend a plan of procedure by way of suggestion to the colleges in the reactivation of fraternity chapters and fraternity life on the campuses, while it was also voted to have a report prepared covering specific problems resulting from such postwar conditions, such as the return to the college campus of ex-service men, mature matriculates, compulsory military training, and the like.

House Votes on Marshall

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (AP)—Legislation permitting Gen. George C. Marshall to remain on the active officer list after he becomes 64 years of age next month was passed today by the House and sent to the Senate.

German Food Hoard Distributed in Metz

By the Associated Press

United States Third Army Headquarters, Nov. 28

The United States Third Army released a large quantity of captured food to civilians of Metz yesterday.

The booty was the winter reserve of the German garrison and included 150 tons of frozen beef, 20 tons of frozen corn, 50 carloads of flour, another batch of 150 tons of flour, big stores of miscellaneous canned goods, and quantities of cheese.

All Christians Urged to Fight Secularism

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 28 (AP)—Dr. Samuel McCrea Cavert, General Secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, asserted today that all Christians must unite to combat what he termed the "poison" of secularism in modern life.

In a prepared address to church leaders representing 25 denominations at the opening of the Federal Council's biennial meeting, Dr. Cavert said:

"This is a time for magnifying the Christian faith that we hold in common. If in other generations we could put the emphasis on our denominational particularisms, this is a day when it is of supreme importance to manifest to the world how great a unity there is within the Christian family."

Discussing the relations between the Protestants and the Roman Catholic Church, Dr. Cavert said the Roman Catholic Church is regarded as one of the great historic types of Christianity and "therefore an ally against the secularism which presumptuously undertakes to build a civilization without any acknowledgment of the divine order or of the significance of Jesus Christ for the life of mankind."

He declared that "we must make a clear distinction between the faith and piety of Roman Catholics and the political power which the Roman Catholic hierarchy seeks to exert for its own institutional ends.

"Toward the latter," he added, "we must manifest a resolute opposition. We can never acquiesce in the clericalism which has become all too familiar in the history of countries in which the Roman Catholic Church has controlled the affairs of state. By 'clericalism' we mean the organized effort of the hierarchy to achieve political power by secular means for purposes of social domination. Against this policy we must take an uncompromising stand."

War Loan Receipts Close to Schedule

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (AP) — The drive to borrow $5,000,000,000 from individuals in the Sixth War Loan had reached the $810,000,000 mark yesterday.

This was close to the schedule that Treasury officials have mapped out for the Nov. 20-Dec. 16 national effort.

Leaders of the drive were enthusiastic over the response of the people.

Figures announced yesterday represent money actually on deposit in Federal Reserve Banks and other Government depositories through Nov. 25, or roughly one week of the four-week campaign. However, these totals necessarily are several days behind actual sales.

TRAVEL

Know Places and Prices — Get The GIMLET

Magazine of Wartime Travel

Where to Go—What to See—the Costs

Hotels and Rates, Restaurants and Prices—Includes Florida and the South, N. Y. City, Canada, and En Route. Newsstands 50c, or send 60c for postpaid copy to The Gimlet, 551 5th Ave., N. Y. City 17

We suggest Am. Express Travelers Cheques
Spendable Everywhere—
Sold by Banks Everywhere

HOTELS AND RESORTS

Florida

THE SORENO HOTEL St. PETERSBURG Florida
One of Florida's finest resort hotels ... Overlooking Tampa Bay ... Convenient, central location. Varied recreation ... 300 rooms ... American plan. Opening January 1st. A. L. Manning, Manager.

Pinecrest LAKES CLUB AVON PARK, FLORIDA
In the ridge and lake country of south Florida. Countryclub atmosphere; all rooms with bath. 18-hole golf course. Sandy bathing beach. All sports. Marvelous cuisine. Kenneth Arnold, Mgr. Consult travel agent or call Boston Office, 201 State Street, CAPitol 6530.

HOTEL DENNIS
N. L. DENNIS, Mgr.
Central Location. Modern, Fireproof. Every room with tub and shower. Dining Room in connection. Moderate Rates. ★ Write for booklet ★
ST. PETERSBURG ~ FLORIDA

Washington

OLYMPIC HOTEL
Seattle's Finest
TOM GILDERSLEEVE, General Manager

San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO Hospitality
ALLIED PROPERTIES · 745 MARKET STREET
THE CLIFT FROM $4.00 — Truly distinguished. Downtown, Geary at Taylor St.
HOTEL PLAZA FROM $3.00 Facing Union Square, on Post Street at Stockton
ALEXANDER HAMILTON 22-Story Modern Apartment Hotel. Rooms from $3. Apts. from $3.50 a day. $80 a month. Drive-in garage.

SAN FRANCISCO HOTEL Stewart
Downtown on Geary St., above Union Square. Rates with bath: $2.50 to $3.00 one person; $3.50 to $5.00 two persons; without bath $2.00 one person; $3.00 two persons. Advance reservations are advisable. Charles A. and Margaret Stewart, Proprietors

HOTEL DRAKE-WILTSHIRE
STOCKTON AT POST • SAN FRANCISCO
In the heart of downtown city, half block from beautiful Union Square. Convenient to every point of interest. 250 rooms with bath.
SINGLE $2.00 Double $2.50

Los Angeles

STILLWELL HOTEL
From $2 Day, all private baths. Famous for hospitality. 2 blocks to Third Church.
838 S. GRAND, Downtown LOS ANGELES

California

SAN JOSE · California ·
HOTEL SAINTE CLAIRE
In the Beautiful Santa Clara Valley

See Also
Hotel and Resort Advertising
Every Friday

New York City

The WALDORF-ASTORIA
Park Avenue • 49th to 50th • New York
LUCIUS BOOMER, President FRANK READY, Manager

Kansas City, Mo.

A distinguished address in Kansas City
HOTEL Phillips
20 Stories of Comfort 12th at BALTIMORE

St. Louis, Mo.

HOTEL DE SOTO
IN ST. LOUIS
Entirely remodeled, redecorated and refurnished guest rooms from $2.00. Located in the heart of downtown St. Louis
O. P. Greathouse, Mgr. Locust at Eleventh

If it's convenience you're missin'—Then stop wishin'—Enjoy the central location of Hotel Lennox St. Louis

Colorado

SHIRLEY-SAVOY DENVER
Two persons for the Price of One
400 Rooms from $1.50
COFFEE SHOP AND CAFE
Broadway at 17th

ANTLERS HOTEL | Pikes Peak | COLORADO SPRINGS

In heart of the city — Dining Room and Coffee Shop — Write for beautiful folder

England

When in London stay at
ST. ERMIN'S WESTMINSTER
ideally situated close to Westminster Abbey, St. James' Park and Whitehall
HOTEL ROOMS AND SUITES OF EXCEPTIONAL COMFORT
Charming Lounge and Restaurant
All Modern Appointments
Telephone Whitehall 3116 — Telegrams Erminites, London

do more—see more
...time saving convenience and complete comfort in the center of all you want to do in New York. Rooms from $4.50
HOTEL ROOSEVELT
MADISON AVE. AT 45th ST. N. Y.
ROBERT P. WILLIFORD, General Manager

New York State

HOTEL SYRACUSE
Constantly modern...because it has been so maintained.
• 800 Comfortable rooms.
• Air conditioned restaurants.
• Owner management.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Pennsylvania

MAKING NEW FRIENDS DAILY
PITTSBURGH'S HOTEL ROOSEVELT
WHERE YOUR PATRONAGE IS APPRECIATED

Maryland

POSITIVELY! The Belvedere
Is BALTIMORE'S Finest Hotel

Chicago

Stop at AMERICA'S TALLEST HOTEL
The MORRISON HOTEL CHICAGO
LEONARD NICKS, Managing Director

Hurley Faced With Tough Job As U. S. Ambassador to China

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28—Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley, President Roosevelt's ace trouble shooter, got possibly the toughest job of his career when the President yesterday named him to be Ambassador to China.

Sino-American relations reached a new low some weeks ago with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's ouster of America's four-star Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell as his Chief of Staff and Chief of American Forces in China. The whole story of China's partially ineffectual military efforts, of the tension and conflict between the Chungking regime and the so-called Chinese Communists to the north, of the war-lordism and totalitarian characteristics of General Chiang's regime, were disclosed for the first time with censorship's approval.

Since then steps have been taken to clear up the situation. General Chiang has reorganized his Cabinet, Donald Nelson has been raised to Cabinet rank and been received by General Chiang as organizer and rebuilder of his nation's industrial potential. And General Hurley, who has been in Chungking for the past three months ironing out the Chiang-Stilwell feud and persuading the Chinese Generalissimo to increase his country's war effort and work for Chinese unity, has apparently proved his ability to handle even this hot potato.

© Harris & Ewing
Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley
Nominated as United States Ambassador to China.

Replaces Gauss

General Hurley replaces Clarence Gauss, who gave up the Chungking post at the time of the Stilwell affair, though President Roosevelt has insisted there was no connection between the two events.

General Hurley's appointment, which is expected to win Senate approval shortly, is but the latest in a series of missions and activities which President Roosevelt has confided to this energetic, able and experienced Republican.

Although politically the two men differ—the General has frequently been a salty critic of the President's domestic policy—they see eye to eye on foreign policy, and in that field the soldier, statesman, diplomat has been of inestimable value to his Commander in Chief.

Stettinius to Drive Ahead on Hull World-Peace Path and to Streamline State Department

Continued from Page 1

no doubt had Mr. Stettinius' cordial relations with Congress in thought when he made his decision. For with the organization of a postwar organization to maintain world peace the primary objective of the State Department today, it is of the greatest importance that the Secretary of State and particularly the Senate be on the best of terms, since any peace-treaty terms or United Nations organization must under present constitutional rules be acceptable to two thirds of the upper house.

Made Many Friends

Mr. Stettinius, who is open, affable and of an unusually friendly nature, made valuable friends on the Hill during the relatively short time he directed Lend-Lease matters. His capable administration of Lend-Lease, which included authorship of an illuminating book on its operations and meanings, is said to have done much to convince both the President and Mr. Hull that young Mr. Stettinius, who is now only 44 and the second youngest man to be chosen to this top Cabinet post, should become Mr. Hull's aid.

In yesterday's fast-moving sequence of events that confirmed Mr. Hull's resignation and raised Mr. Stettinius to the Secretaryship, there was evidence that the President, whose Sunday visit to Mr. Hull at the naval hospital at Bethesda, Md., finally persuaded him that only complete retirement from active duty would help Mr. Hull regain his health, was determined to head off incipient build-ups of other men for the Cabinet post.

Most frequently mentioned was War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes, who only recently was persuaded to continue in that post until the end of the German war. His political experience on the Hill was mentioned as making him the most likely to succeed in winning Congress over to acceptance of governmental diplomatic policies.

The exchange of letters between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Hull on the latter's resignation disclosed the sincere and mutual devotion that exists between the two men. The President expressed the very gracious and heartfelt hope that even though Mr. Hull had felt it necessary to withdraw from active leadership in creating a new world organization, he might as "father of the United Nations" preside over its first session. And he emphasized both in his letter and in his comments to the press that he desired to keep in close communication with Mr. Hull, referring to him as his personal adviser on international affairs.

Mr. Stettinius' appointment to the nation's top diplomatic post illustrates the unpredictability of today's fast-moving events. No one could have imagined four short years ago that young Mr. Stettinius, industry's white-haired boy" whose social consciousness had directed him toward the ministry but who was persuaded to follow big business, attaining top posts in General Motors and United States Steel, son of a J. P. Morgan partner, would at the young age of 44 and at perhaps the most crucial period in this nation's international relations become director of those foreign-relations matters.

It is a tribute to Mr. Stettinius' personality that this relative newcomer in politics and diplomacy has aroused no critical opposition. His appointment is a tribute to his genius for making friends.

World Comments

By the Associated Press

British and Russian quarters expressed regret today at the resignation of Secretary of State Cordell Hull, but were pleased with the nomination of Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., as his successor.

The French press devoted only two-inch items to the United States State Department turnover and did not comment. But this reflected the general feeling that American policy toward France was stabilized, with admission of France to the European Advisory Commission, rather than lack of interest.

The Japanese pictured Mr. Hull's action as due to trouble in the Roosevelt Cabinet. The Germans, describing Mr. Hull as "the most furious of warmongers," declared his resignation "does not signify any change in American policy."

Argentine officialdom maintained strict silence on the change. From Chile came praise for Mr. Hull's good-neighbor policy.

The Russians regarded the resignation of Mr. Hull as the loss of a good friend but considered that they have gained a good new one in Mr. Stettinius. It was apparent in Moscow with the reelection of Mr. Roosevelt that Russian-American relations would continue along virtually the same lines, no matter who is Secretary of State.

The Yorkshire Post said Mr. Hull's resignation would cause "sharp regret in Britain as well as in the United States" but that the appointment of Mr. Stettinius was a "reassuring and auspicious choice."

The London Daily Telegraph observed that Mr. Stettinius—as industrialist, administrator of Lend-Lease, and Undersecretary — had "proved himself to have the weight to take his place in an illustrious succession."

Law Voice in Peace

HOUSTON, Texas, Nov. 28 (AP)—The lawyers of America will have a voice in planning a world organization to prevent further wars, says D. A. Simmons of Houston, President of the American Bar Association.

The office of the United States Secretary of State has asked the Bar Association to sponsor conferences of its members throughout the nation to discuss the proposals put forward at Dumbarton Oaks and to make suggestions, Mr. Simmons stated last night at a dinner in his honor.

Steel Firms Likely to Absorb Pay Boost Granted by NWLB

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28—Higher costs to steel companies of the National War Labor Board's decision to boost wages probably will come out of corporate profits, it is indicated here, and will not be passed on to other industries in the form of higher prices.

Latest estimates place cost of the important NWLB decision as adding between $40,000,000 and $75,000,000 a year to the steel corporations' annual wage bill. This is the result of the increases proposed over the week end by the NWLB, in the "Little Steel" formula case.

Government statisticians estimate the steel companies will make profits, before taxes, of over $700,000,000 in 1944, in comparison with the proposed cost increase.

As things are shaping in Washington, accordingly, the presumption is that the companies will be asked to absorb higher wages without increasing prices and thereby reducing dividends. The wage adjustments authorized by NWLB will not go into effect until the Office of Price Administration certifies that no price increase is required, or until Fred M. Vinson, Economic Stabilization Director, approves such increases.

It is being argued informally here that save for marginal producers, the big steel companies can absorb the wage increases. Thus, the net effect of the contemplated shift would be to increase spending power of workers, at the expense of the spending power of stockholders. Also a sizable chunk would come out of Federal taxes since a reduction in year-end profits would reduce the Treasury assessments.

Consequently, it is argued, the effect of the far-reaching wage adjustment would be a redistribution of wealth, rather than an inflationary increase. The social consequences of such a move, if carried into other industries would be far reaching.

The average steel wage increases granted by NWLB are estimated at from 5 to 7 cents an hour.

Next big decision before the NWLB is whether to grant the Congress of Industrial Organizations Textile Workers' Union demand for a 60 cents-an-hour minimum wage.

At present, the Board calls wages below 50 cents an hour substandard. The union demand would boost this 10 cents.

Hearings are simultaneously proceeding in Congress on a resolution sponsored by Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida, which would set 65 cents as the wage-hour minimum.

The NWLB started hearing testimony on the textile case today. Minimum rates in 23 southern cotton mills range from 40 to 50 cents an hour in the case before it.

Here again, the direction of the investigation is to bring up minimum wages, as in the steel company case and perhaps, in the long run, to secure a redistribution of income.

Rehabilitation of Tenements Keyed to N. Y. Housing Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 28—Low-cost public housing, a premier program "must" of Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, had new development here Nov. 27 in a legislative blueprint calling for rehabilitation of 12,456 old-law multiple-dwelling structures to relieve the postwar housing shortage when demolitions for $126,000,000 new-project construction gets under way here.

The Mayor, envisioning the repair plan in his weekly radiocast to the people yesterday, said implementing laws, prepared with the co-operation of Robert Moses, Park Commissioner, and William Wilson, Commissioner of Housing and Buildings, are ready for submission to the State Legislature and City Council.

City to Aid Plan

Under the La Guardia proposal, the city will foster improvement of habitable substandard tenements through a system of limited tax exemption designed to bring about installation of heating, hot-water, and one toilet for each apartment. This would be achieved under a State enabling act empowering the city to grant a 10-year tax exemption on the value of improvements.

"Prepare your plans now," the Mayor urged owners of such properties, "list materials you will need, and if any of them are on the priority list, the city will indorse your application for certain delivery."

His administration would be "very happy to aid any one in getting the necessary finances if he has trouble," the Mayor added, an assurance based, it was learned, upon conferences with savings banks, insurance and other fiscal groups.

No Rental Boost Seen

Average monthly rental in the 12,000 of the city's 55,000 old-law tenement houses which still lack proper heating and sanitation equipment is $6 to $7 a room, and low interest rates will keep the modernized apartments within this bracket.

In addition to public-works housing drafted for the city's post-war program, the Mayor said there would be "considerable private construction" that would be similar to the $60,000,000 Stuyvesant Town and Riverton low-cost housing developments planned here by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, the former to displace 11,000 tenants resident in the lower East Side. Harlem is another critical area for the provision of interim housing facilities for displaced families.

Nominations and the Cabinet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28—The nomination of Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., to be Secretary of State, submitted to the Senate yesterday, will not have to be resubmitted when President Roosevelt's fourth term begins Jan. 20.

Under the Constitution, a President is not required to ask senatorial confirmation for his Cabinet more than once, even though members serve with him more than one term.

The only exception is the Postmaster General. Under a statute dating back to 1794, his term is definitely fixed by law at four years and one month. The month leeway is allowed for the clearing up for the great amount of finance in which the Post Office Department deals.

Presumably the restriction on the Postmaster General was laid down because of the large amount of political patronage he controls.

Mrs. Hull Resigns

STAUNTON, Va., Nov. 28 (AP)—Resignation of Mrs. Cordell Hull as President of the Woodrow Wilson Birthplace Foundation was announced here today. Mrs. Hull will be succeeded by Jesse H. Jones, Secretary of Commerce, who has been a trustee and Treasurer of the Foundation for some years. Mrs. Hull will continue as a trustee.

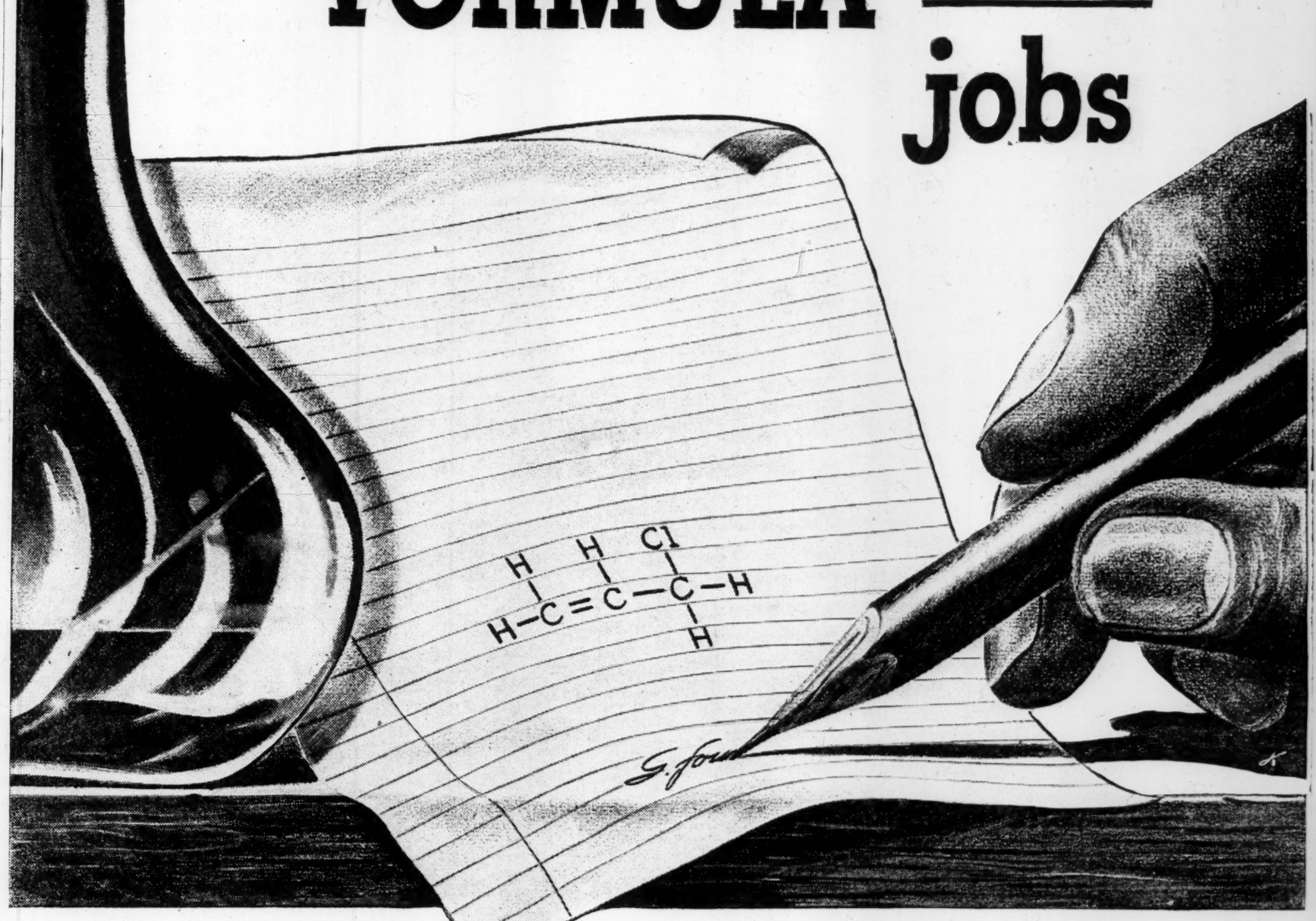
Britons Must Take Turns for Leaves

LONDON, Nov. 28 (AP)—"Unmarried people have feelings as well as married people" and married soldiers will have to take their chances with the bachelors for home leave, Prime Minister Winston Churchill said today in the Commons.

The Prime Minister had been asked why married men in the British forces in the Mediterranean and Pacific areas could not have preference in leave regulations.

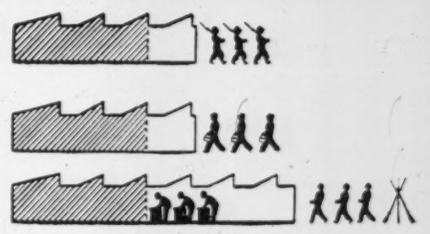
Mr. Churchill said some commanders were allowing their men to ballot on who should come home first.

FORMULA for jobs



HOW ONE COMPANY PLANS

1. TO RESUME the employment of the 22% of its men and women who have gone into military service . . .
2. TO RETAIN all the regular employees who have stayed on with the company during the war . . .
3. TO CONTINUE to the fullest possible extent the employment of the new people who temporarily replaced those now in the service.



THE STRUCTURAL SYMBOL ABOVE represents *allyl chloride*, a chemical with unlimited war and peacetime possibilities—first to be made available in commercial quantities by SHELL CHEMICAL. Shell scientists discovered and developed a new process to make allyl chloride from an abundant petroleum material.

This is just one illustration of how petroleum molecules—instead of serving only as fuels and lubricants—are now being re-formed by the scientist to serve as the starting point for new industries which create **NEW JOBS . . . MORE JOBS . . . BETTER JOBS.**

For allyl chloride from petroleum will provide chemical "building blocks" of vast importance to the new designs and structures of the post-war world. It represents a new field of chemicals, of bewildering complexity and endless possibilities. The next step may be *allyl resins*, particularly attractive for the building up of *laminates*—structural materials of the future.

Plywood is a resin-bonded laminate. Others are made with paper, muslin, or glass cloth. Besides having great strength, the finished laminates resist water, weather, corrosion, termites —traditional enemies of older materials.

Another advantage – **allyl resins combine with other materials** under low pressure, require neither expensive dies, heavy presses, nor high temperature to "set" into beautifully finished, enduring laminates for the builder's use.

And this is only one direction in which allyl chloride may travel. It can result in superior plastics and plasticizers, new and improved pharmaceuticals, finishes, insecticides and soil fumigants—new products which run the gamut of human need.

New industrial plants . . . PEOPLE AT WORK . . . will be needed to make these products, and sell them.

RESEARCH into a thousand and one "unexpected" uses of petroleum is the basis of the FORMULA FOR JOBS on which Shell builds its plans to retain all its regular employees . . . bring back the 22% who are now on Military Leave . . . and continue, in every possible instance, the employment of "replacement" people . . .

And, in addition, help open a vast new market for human ingenuity and labor in related industries.

IT ALL ADDS UP TO JOBS.

A FORWARD-LOOKING COMPANY SERVES THE PUBLIC IN ALL FOUR WAYS

1 THE CONSUMER—through fair prices, good service and the development of new and better products.
2 THE COMMUNITY—through actions that promote local and national welfare in peace or war.
3 ITS EMPLOYEES—through job security, fair wages and opportunity to advance.
4 ITS SHAREHOLDERS—through a fair return on their investment.

SHELL

SHELL OIL COMPANY, Inc.

© 1944, Shell Oil Company, Incorporated

Never Be Surprised

"SUGAR AND SPICE and everything nice, that's what little girls are made of." That is not a definition; I am sure it was originally a subtle rebuke to a hopelessly difficult question. If I were asked: "Just what are little girls like?" I would be staggered. I would take refuge in some feeble witticism; and, if I could think of anything half as good as the sugar and spice rejoinder, I would be satisfied.

* * *

If I had time for a bit longer reply, I might fall back on the old device of citing examples. Well, I might say, this is what little girls are made of: On a peaceful autumn afternoon, the front door bursts open. Two little girls, my own and the one from next door, race into the living room and stop before me breathless, shaking their hands and batting their eyelashes in evidence of great agitation. I have put down my book and braced myself at the first wild cry of "Mother!" from the doorway. "Yes. What is it?" I ask them.

"Oh, Mother, may I wear my red striped dress tomorrow? Is it clean?"

I take hasty inventory, realizing this is an urgent matter charged with acute suspense. Yes, the dress may be worn. The two before me give sharp little squeals and leap twice in unison into the air. Then they are motionless and a battery of four bright eyes is turned even more closely upon me.

* * *

"Oh, and Mother, if I *could* have a dressing-table, you know, with a bench, could it have a blue ruffle, Mother, and you can get sets, mirror and comb and everything, and if you will I'll let you give away all those old Teddies and things, I'll scrub my knees like you showed me—"

I break in, because it seems a shame to let her squander too many promises for something I've long tried to interest her in anyway. "I think we can manage that, maybe for Christmas."

Again, like a rite, the squeals and ballet-like leaps. Then they are gone, the front door banged shiveringly against its frame. Clearly there is not a moment to be lost in repeating the performance next door. Nevertheless, before I can reopen my book, my own daughter is back alone, calling to me from the door. "Oh, Mother, I just thought, not the *big* Teddy, and maybe not that littlest elephant, either?"

"All right, dear, but try to close the door quietly this time."

"Oh, *yes*, Mother, I will." Her tone is heartfelt and I settle back, relieved. But, as she turns to go, excitement wells up in her again. "We're going to be just like *twins*, Mother. She has a red striped dress, too, I'm going to see what color socks she has!" The energy, aroused by this new thought, pulls the door shut with the most reverberating bang yet—and she is gone.

* * *

But I am not sure that recounting mere incidents is a good way to answer that difficult question about what little girls are made of. Too much is left out. The lives of little girls do not lend themselves to simple narration. Cause and effect and all ordinary time sequences disappear, leaving parents in a dreamlike world of non sequitur.

I begin, for instance, when my daughter is little—the time recommended by all authorities—teaching her to acknowledge introductions to her elders. We have instruction in head-bobbing and in the polite phrase: "How do you do, Mrs. Soandso?" It goes very well. The next time she meets grown-ups, I wait with smug pleasure, remembering how charming she looked while practicing. But, when her head bobs down it stays down, her toe digs savagely against the pile of the rug, she pulls vigorously on her hair-ribbon, untying it; and, just as it appears she cannot utter a word, a loud uncompromising: "H'lo!" fairly explodes in the little circle of adults.

This leads to further instruction, but the results are always the same. It is a long time before she is old enough to put it into words, but then it appears that the phrase: "How do you do?" goes against all her deepest feelings and convictions. "I just can't say it, Mother; it sounds silly. Please, can't I say hello? I'll never want to meet anyone if I have to say—what you want me to." Even to me, she can no longer bring herself to repeat the offending words. At last I resign myself to the "hello," and to having a daughter who, though attractive in other ways, meets grown-ups with a blend of brashness and hostility.

* * *

Then one day, when I am upstairs sorting laundry, the doorbell rings and, before I can go down to answer it, I hear her run to the door and fling it open. I am dismayed to recognize the adult voice asking for me; it is a caller I would have liked to receive with a little ceremony. Resignedly, I listen from the upper hall, and what I hear stops me in my tracks. It is my daughter's voice at its most dulcet.

"Come in, Mrs.——?" (now where did she learn that little, questioning inflection?) and, when the name is supplied: "How do you do, Mrs. Soandso?" she says. "If you'll come into the living room, I'll call Mother. I hope you'll excuse the paper dolls; I was just going to pick them up." And I hear the replies of my caller, obviously charmed by her young hostess.

Presently there are decorous steps on the stair, breaking into a run near the top. "Mother," she admonishes me in a whisper, "you'd better fix your hair better than that. It's a lady to see you."

* * *

As I obediently—and a bit shakily—rearrange my hair, I tell myself not to be surprised. What about the life of Brahms I read to her two years ago—such a dismal failure at the time? She sat, the very picture of inattention, while I read, and tied her shoelaces into a succession of elaborate knots; and, if I paused for an instant, she broke in with a question about the rules in checkers, or about dessert for dinner. And yet, just the other day, after practicing a Brahms waltz on the piano, she referred casually to an incident in the composer's life. I regarded her with the gratified smile which parents reserve for such moments.

"Where did you hear that, dear? At school or at your music-lesson?"

"Mother, don't you even remember? That book you got from the library the winter I had my red velveteen. You read it to me yourself."

* * *

No, I reflect as I go to meet my visitor, I should never be surprised. And yet I am, continually. It is a surprising business, discovering what little girls are made of.

ANITA LAURIE CUSHING

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published Daily Except Sundays and Holidays

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ... $12.00 | Three months ..$3.00
Six months ... $6.00 | One month $1.00
Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington 4, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City 18.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco 5.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 650 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles 14.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York .....500 Fifth Avenue, New York 18
Chicago.....333 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1
Detroit, 3-101 General Motors Building, Detroit 2
Miami.....1239 Ingraham Building, Miami 32
St. Louis.....611 Olive Street, St. Louis 1
Kansas City....1002 Walnut Street, Kansas City 6
San Francisco..625 Market Street, San Francisco 5
Los Angeles, 650 S. Grand Avenue, Los Angeles 14
Seattle.....1326 Fifth Avenue, Seattle 1
London.....Burwood House, Caxton St., S. W. 1
Geneva.....16 rue du Mont Blanc
Australia and New Zealand: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City 18.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1.
WESTERN: 650 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles 14.
SAN FRANCISCO: 625 Market Street, San Francisco 5.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Boston 15, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

Not Solely a Bard

WHETHER THE English word *poet* is derived from the Greek *poietés*, meaning *maker, creator*, or from the Phoenician hybrid term *ponhis*, signifying the *language of God* or the *language of nobility*—the implication of either derivation is that a poet should speak in a creative, imaginative, and noble language.

Technically speaking, it may be said that true poetry (and that includes to a certain extent also free verse) must possess four essential qualities. First, it must have rhythm—the musical element; it must appeal to the imagination; it must reveal emotional feeling; and finally, and perhaps most important of all, it must have a purpose, *raison d'être*, or express elevated thought (Greek: *spoudé*). Lacking these four elements, which are indispensable to true poetry, it cannot be classed as such. It may be a song and the author thereof may be a gifted versifier or singer. A true poet, however, is not solely a bard.—From "The Golden Age of Russian Literature," by DR. IVAR SPECTOR. Published by The Caxton Printers, Ltd., Caldwell, Idaho. Used by special permission of the copyright owners.

A Statue to d'Artagnan

SOME STATUES and some towns are never separated in my mind. I never hear a man speak of Tours but I see a dazzling white stone square, sun-dappled by the flat green leaves of plane trees and haunted by the great, brooding figure of Balzac. At the rippling name of Arles I think of a little swarming cloister immured by immemorial houses, gay with evening lights and laughter, and slender girls swaying coquettishly under the trees. There the Provençal poet Mistral stands in bronze. . . . I never think of Rouen without seeing in a simple dazzling picture the great gray cathedral and the statue of Joan. The only town in all Belgium, Belgium of Ghent and Bruges and the old Flemish cities, whose aspect is a constant portrait in my mind is Tournai, in the Walloon country, where in the shadow of an old cathedral rise Rodin's Burghers of Calais, an ironic, pitiful comment on war. I cannot remember a single statue in Marseilles or Lyons or Bordeaux or Orléans, and even the evocation of Paris, at first call, only urges me to recollection of the familiar equestrian figure of Henry IV on the Pont Neuf and the massive Lion of Belfort. But now they are going to erect somewhere a statue to d'Artagnan, and that will fix one more town in a deficient and capricious memory.

If there is one book which might adequately survive the destruction by fire of all French history books and still give foreigners a true if picturesque conception of France in the seventeenth century, the France of the Great Louis, it is "The Three Musketeers." As Charles Reade's "The Cloister and the Hearth" presents the most complete picture in the English language of Europe in the Middle Ages, so the astounding classic of Dumas vividly reconstructs, with a sense of reality astonishing and convincing to the reader, the life and times of the valiant, impressionable Gascon.

D'Artagnan was less legendary than most great characters in fiction. His original, Charles de Batz-Castelmore, whose mother was an Artagnan, was born at Castelmore between 1610 and 1620. I have seen his birthplace—a little feudal stronghold, half farmhouse and half fortress. Gascony to this day is full of these ruins. A younger son and without inheritance, he left his father's house on a sorry nag one day with a letter for a gentleman at the court in Paris. Whether or not he fought another gentleman and soldier of fortune at the inn near Orléans is not certain. D'Artagnan's biographer, Sandraz de Courtils, says so in his memoirs, and the insouciant Dumas, who knew a good story when he saw it, did not hesitate to reproduce it in "The Three Musketeers."—From "Paris in Profile," by GEORGE SLOCOMBE. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. 1929.)

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"TOWERS OF CARCASSONNE": *A Block Print by Felix Eames*

IF A PERSON went to sleep and had suddenly a dream of the Middle Ages; if he found himself living and walking about in such a dream, its setting might quite likely prove to be the ancient citadel of Carcassonne. For Carcassonne is a dream come true, a dream intact with hardly a hint of contamination by the matter-of-fact world of today. And indeed, after one has left there, it is too much to believe that the place ever existed outside of a dream.

Loudly have the poets of various countries and generations lamented the fact that they never had looked on Carcassonne; and it remained for one of the moderns, Berton Braley, to proclaim more hopefully:

"Perhaps the goal we still shall gain,
We're on our way to Carcassonne."

You arrive at a commonplace sort of station and are herded into the regulation hotel bus, which proceeds to trundle you through the prim little squares fringed with plane trees and past the white-plastered houses characteristic of any town in southern France. The plane trees are gray-green, the streets white and dusty, the houses demurely turn their blank walls to the public gaze. But the bus begins to climb and comes, finally, to a hilltop on which is built this city left over from the Middle Ages, with its cathedral of the eleventh century, its turrets and walls and castle of a comparable period. Then the dream quality takes control.

Around the walls of Carcassonne a person may walk, looking off over all the lush loveliness of the countryside; passing under dark turrets and out again into the sunlight. One may even walk around the place outside the walls, imagining how it would have been when wandering minstrels streamed in under that turreted gateway, or knights in clanking armor, riding brave horses and carrying great bright banners, or peasants with baskets on their arms, or ladies in flowing habits going out into the fields to watch a tournament. Up and down and through squares and narrow lanes, in and out of shops filled with ancient treasures, into the deep shadows of the cathedral; finally out upon the terrace of the Hôtel de la Cité, from which one gazes across the vast plain of Aude—with things like these aré days at Carcassonne richly filled. Everything encountered there comes straight out of the Middle Ages, out of a world far from any we know. What a mercy that Carcassonne is still there and that we, even if we may not be poets of the accepted type, can go there again one day and rejoice.

Our Place in the Sun

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MEN AND NATIONS have wished for a place in the sun, and this phrase has become as familiar as the commonplaces of daily living. This common longing takes many forms, from the desire of a nation to shine as a dominating power to the ambition of an individual who wishes to be recognized among his fellows as a person of some standing.

In recent years a more persistent tendency on the part of mankind to label the sun as a healer and benefactor has appeared. Definite remedial values have been attributed to the sun, and it has been sought by men as a heedful part of their environment. It is true that mankind naturally desire light, are drawn toward it. Light is needed for proper physical growth and development, and figuratively it is needed to solve problems, to bring comfort and enlightenment. In Biblical metaphor the prophet Malachi declared, "Unto you that fear my name shall the Sun of righteousness arise with healing in his wings" (Malachi 4:2).

Here, although the sun is used as the symbol, it is righteousness which is to bring the blessing—the healing—to those who fear God's name, who love Him. Christian Science echoes this thought on page 595 of the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," where Mary Baker Eddy defines "sun" as "the symbol of Soul governing man,—of Truth, Life, and Love." Thus the emphasis is shifted from the material sun as a source of blessing to God as the healer of disease and the governor of man. As a synonym for God in Christian Science, Soul often stands for radiance and purity, for sinless being. It is from this pure, spiritual source that true healing flows to mankind.

* * *

A place in the sun is the rightful heritage of all the children of God. It is indeed their privilege and right to occupy their own place in the sun. This is because man, the image and likeness of God, is the direct reflection of Soul, Spirit, and therefore of necessity forever dwells in the radiance of perfect Being. As we glimpse "the Sun of righteousness" rising with healing in our thinking, the sunshine that mankind has craved for its supposed benefits begins to be seen more as a beautiful part of the physical universe than as a healer and benefactor.

The true light, then, that all men and nations need is described by Mrs. Eddy. She writes (*ibid.*, p. 510): "Light is a symbol of Mind, of Life, Truth, and Love, and not a vitalizing property of matter. Science reveals only one Mind, and this one shining by its own light and governing the universe, including man, in perfect harmony." Thus reliance on the light of the sun for whatever healing purpose should lessen as it is seen that it is Mind, the one and all intelligence, and "not a vitalizing property of matter," that is the healing power.

When Jesus was concluding the explanation of the parable of the tares and wheat, he said (Matthew 13:43), "Then shall the righteous shine forth as the sun in the kingdom of their Father." Mrs. Eddy was following in the footsteps of the Old and New Testaments when she defined the sun as that which symbolizes the source of righteousness and as "the symbol of Soul," that symbol for God which best indicates the light and radiance of infinite Love and the sinless being of the real man, the child of God.

A student of Christian Science whose natural love of the outdoors had caused her to be enthusiastic about being in the sun as well, had been laboring at her work in the city waiting eagerly for an appointed week end which was to be spent in the country. She had promised herself the relaxation of passing most of her stay outdoors in the sun. When the time came she was able to do this, but driving back to the city the final evening, she wondered why she was not experiencing the expected benefit. After retiring that night, she began to be in severe pain, and as this continued unabated, search was made to discover what could be corrected in her consciousness and replaced with Godlike thoughts. The discovery was soon made that reliance had been placed on the effects of the out-of-doors and the entirely material benefit of the sun. She saw that because good is spiritual any appreciation she might have of the beauty of nature was apart from a dependence on matter for benefit or blessing. Instantly the pain stopped and she was healed.

* * *

As much, then, as we may love the beauty of the physical universe, one does not depend on materiality for healing. Healing is spiritual and comes from Soul, which is pure Spirit, containing no element of matter, no physical property. Our place in the sun can only be regarded as our understanding of God, and of our changeless perfection as, in reality, the expression of Soul, or God. True radiance does not record time or material action, but is that of which Mrs. Eddy writes on page 246 of Science and Health: "The radiant sun of virtue and truth coexists with being. Manhood is its eternal noon, undimmed by a declining sun."

Only false material sense can be improved or blighted by a material concept. Spiritual creation is ever light and radiant, for as John wrote on Patmos (Revelation 22:5), "There shall be no night there; . . . neither light of the sun; for the Lord God giveth them light."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.)

Notre Place au Soleil

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LES HOMMES et les peuples ont souhaité d'avoir leur place au soleil; cette expression est même devenue aussi courante que les phrases se rapportant à la vie journalière. Le désir en question a pris bien des formes: tantôt c'est par exemple une nation qui veut briller, devenir une grande puissance, tantôt c'est une personne qui cherche à se faire reconnaître comme étant quelqu'un.

Au cours des dernières années l'on a vu se renforcer chez une partie des humains la croyance que le soleil est un bienfaiteur, un agent salutaire. On lui a même attribué des vertus curatives bien définies, et les hommes ont insisté pour qu'il pénètre à flots dans leurs maisons. Sans doute le genre humain désire naturellement la lumière, celle-ci l'attire. Elle semble indispensable à la croissance, au développement physique; dans l'ordre moral, elle est nécessaire pour résoudre les problèmes, pour apporter le réconfort et la clarté. Employant le style imagé qu'on trouve souvent dans la Bible, le prophète Malachie déclarait: "Pour vous qui craignez mon nom, se lèvera le Soleil de justice qui porte la santé dans ses rayons!" (Malachie 4:2.)

Ici, le soleil sert de symbole, mais c'est la justice qui doit apporter les bienfaits de la guérison aux hommes craignant le nom de l'Eternel, aimant Dieu. La Science Chrétienne reprend cette pensée à la page 595 du livre de texte, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures*, où Mary Baker Eddy nous donne cette définition du "soleil": "Le symbole de l'Ame gouvernant l'homme, — de la Vérité, de la Vie et de l'Amour." Ainsi la source des bénédictions, ce n'est plus le soleil en tant que matière, mais bien Dieu qui gouverne l'homme et guérit les maux. En Science Chrétienne, Ame est synonyme de Dieu. Souvent ce terme représente la lumière radieuse, la pureté, l'être impeccable. Telle est la source spirituelle et pure d'où jaillit la vraie guérison.

* * *

Tous les enfants de Dieu ont droit à leur place au soleil: c'est leur part, leur héritage légitime. En effet l'homme, image et ressemblance de Dieu, reflète directement l'Ame, l'Esprit; donc il demeure à jamais dans la radieuse atmosphère de l'Être parfait. Quand on entrevoit le "Soleil de justice" apportant la santé dans la conscience, on reconnait que la clarté solaire si recherchée du genre humain est non pas une bienfaitrice, une force curative, mais une chose fort belle se rattachant à l'univers physique.

La vraie lumière dont tous, hommes et peuples, ont besoin, nous est décrite par Mrs. Eddy dans le passage suivant (*ibid.*, p. 510): "La lumière est un symbole de l'Entendement, de la Vie, de la Vérité et de l'Amour, et non une propriété vivifiante de la matière. La Science révèle un unique Entendement, et celui-ci brillant par sa propre lumière et gouvernant l'univers, y compris l'homme, en parfaite harmonie." Quand on voit que le pouvoir curatif c'est l'Entendement, l'unique intelligence infinie, et "non une propriété vivifiante de la matière," l'on compte de moins en moins sur la lumière du soleil pour opérer des guérisons.

Ayant expliqué la parabole de l'ivraie et du bon grain, le Maître conclut en ces termes (Matthieu 13:43): "Alors les justes resplendiront comme le soleil dans le royaume de leur Père." Mrs. Eddy suivit la voie qu'indiquaient l'Ancien et le Nouveau Testaments, car sa définition nous montre le soleil symbolisant la source de la justice: elle en fait "le symbole de l'Ame," c'est-à-dire du synonyme indiquant le mieux la lumière et la splendeur de l'Amour infini, l'être impeccable de l'homme réel, enfant de Dieu.

Une Scientiste Chrétienne qui aimait beaucoup la nature, le grand air, le soleil, devait travailler en ville; depuis plusieurs jours, elle se réjouissait de passer à la campagne la fin de la semaine. Elle s'était promis de se délasser en restant le plus possible dehors, au soleil. C'est ce qu'elle fit; mais le dernier soir, dans l'automobile qui la ramenait à la maison, elle se demanda pourquoi elle ne se sentait pas reposée. Après s'être couchée, elle ressentit de violentes douleurs; comme le mal persistait, elle s'efforça de découvrir ce qui dans sa conscience pouvait être corrigé, remplacé par des pensées ayant leur source en Dieu. Elle ne tarda pas à découvrir qu'elle avait compté sur les effets du plein air, sur l'influence purement matérielle des rayons solaires. Elle vit que le bien étant spirituel, elle pouvait apprécier les beautés de la nature sans mettre sa confiance dans la matière, en attendre de l'aide ou des bénédictions. A l'instant les souffrances prirent fin, elle se trouva guérie.

* * *

Même si nous aimons profondement la beauté de l'univers physique, nous n'avons point à compter sur la matérialité pour nous guérir. La guérison est spirituelle, elle vient de l'Ame, du pur Esprit qui ne contient aucun élément matériel, aucune propriété physique. Notre place au soleil, c'est, sachons-le, notre compréhension de Dieu, de l'immuable perfection que nous devons manifester comme expression de l'Ame ou de Dieu. La radiation véritable ne saurait marquer la durée ou l'action matérielle; c'est bien plutôt ce que Mrs. Eddy décrit en ces termes, à la page 246 de *Science et Santé*: "Le soleil radieux de la vertu et de la vérité coexiste avec l'être. L'état d'homme parfait en est l'éternel midi dont l'éclat n'est jamais obscurci par un soleil couchant."

Seul le faux sens matériel peut être soit amélioré soit flétri par un concept matériel. La création spirituelle est toujours lumineuse, rayonnante; comme l'a déclaré saint Jean pendant son exil à Patmos (Apocalypse 22:5): "La nuit ne sera plus. Ils n'auront plus besoin de la lumière d'une lampe, ni de la lumière du soleil, parce que le Seigneur Dieu les éclairera."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston 15, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Evening Trio

When evening came with gentle hand
And touched the hilltop that you knew,
She rested on your special land
When evening came with gentle hand.
The slopes grew dark at her command—
She filled your marigolds with dew—
When evening came with gentle hand
And touched the hilltop that you knew.

CORDRAY MAXWELL

What Lovelier Gift!

SCIENCE and HEALTH

with Key to the Scriptures,

by MARY BAKER EDDY

This book is the original and only textbook on Christian Science healing. It makes a gift that is studied and becomes a dearly beloved companion. This textbook is published in a number of editions to meet various needs.

Library Edition, black cloth only, marbled edges	3.00	De Luxe Edition, black or blue levant morocco or brown antique grain morocco leather, wide margins, gilt edges	7.00
Vest Pocket Edition, small type, black, blue, or brown semiflexible morocco leather, gilt edges	3.00	Cleartype Edition, large type, black cloth only, gilt edges	7.00
Sunday School Edition, blue or brown cloth, stained edges	2.00	Thumb Indexed Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown morocco leather, gilt edges	7.50
Stiff Leather Edition, black only, gilt edges	4.00	Readers' Edition, large type, black levant morocco only, gilt edges	11.50
Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown morocco leather, special Bible paper, gilt edges	5.00	Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, interpointed. 5 vols.	12.50

TRANSLATIONS IN FRENCH OR GERMAN

Black cloth editions only, with green marbled edges, each 2.50

Science and Health and other writings by Mary Baker Eddy are published by the Trustees under her Will. They may be purchased at any Christian Science Reading Room, or will be sent postpaid to any address upon receipt of remittance payable to:

ALFRED PITTMAN, *Publishers' Agent*
One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass., U. S. A.
Catalog sent upon request

Catalog showing prices in sterling is available at the Emergency Book Department of The Christian Science Publishing Society, Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1, England

Today's Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Change
Abbott Lab 1.60a	3	62¾	62	62¾	— ⅛
Abbott Lab pf4 †	20	109½	109	109	— ½
ACF-Brill Motor	11	8⅞	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
Adams Exp .15e	4	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
Addressog-Mult 1	5	23¼	22⅞	23¼	
Air Reduction 1a	21	38¾	38⅛	38½	
Alaska Juneau	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Alb&Susq7.55e †	20	179	176	176	—2½
Allegheny Corp	17	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
Allegheny pf	22	31	30½	30⅝	
Allegheny pr pf	6	57	56¾	56¾	+ ¼
Allegheny Lud Stl 2e	12	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜	
Allied Chem & Dye 6	1	151½	151½	151½	— ¼
Allied Mills 3e	9	32	31¾	32	+ ¼
Allied Strs 1	4	20⅝	20½	20½	+ ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg1.65e	15	38¾	38½	38¾	+ ½
Allis-Ch Mfg pf 4	4	113	113	113	
Alpha P Cem 1	3	22½	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
Amgal Leather	2	33¾	33¾	33¾	
Amerada Pet 3	2	97¾	97½	97½	— ¼
Am Ag Ch D 1.20a	3	26½	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
Am Airlines 2e	16	78⅝	78	78⅝	+ ⅛
Am Bank Note .80	1	21½	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
Am Bank N pf3 †	140	69¾	69¼	69¼	+ ¼
Am Bosch 1e	3	15¾	15⅜	15¾	
Am BrakeSh 1.15e	1	44½	44½	44½	+ ½
Am Cable & Rad	59	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	— ⅛
Am Can 3	6	90½	89⅜	90½	+1¼
Am Can pf 7 †	10	181	181	181	—1
Am Car & F 2½e	12	18½	18	18	+ ¼
Am C&F pf7	2	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	+ ⅛
Am Chain & C 2	4	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅛
Am Ch&Chl pf5 †	10	109	109	109	+1
Am Chicle 4a	110	130¼	129	130¼	+ ¼
Am Crystal Sugar	3	18¾	18¼	18¼	
Am Crys S pf 6 †	30	106	106	106	
Am Distil	12	28	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
Am & For Pow	59	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
Am & FP 6 pf 6k	5	93	92¾	93	+ ½
Am & FP 7 7k	7	97	96½	97	+ ½
Am & F P 2 pf	34	20	19⅞	19⅞	+ ¼
Am Export L 2	2	47	47	47	+ ½
Am Haw SS 2¼e	5	57	57	57	+ ¼
Am Hide & Leath	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Am Home Pr 2.40	2	71	70½	70½	—1
Am Ice	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
Am Ice pf 2e	2	76	76	76	
Am Internat .20e	3	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Am Invest III .60	1	8	8	8	
Am Locomo 3¼e	74	22⅞	22½	22½	— ⅛
Am Locom pf 7	1	105½	105½	105½	—2
Am M&Foy .80	59	21	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
Am M&Met 2½e	3	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	+ ⅛
Am Metal 1	2	24½	24⅜	24⅜	
Am Metal pf 6 †	3	128⅛	128⅛	128⅛	+ ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	3	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
Am P&L $6 pf	18	54	53¼	53¾	+1⅛
Am P&L $5 pf	23	47¼	46½	47	+ ½
Am Rad&StS .40	38	11⅝	11⅜	11½	+ ⅛
Am R Mill .80	24	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Am RM pf 4½	1420	75	74⅝	75	+ ⅛
Am Seating	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ¼
Am Sh Bldg 3e †	20	32	31¾	31¾	+ ¼
Am Smelt & R 2	13	39⅜	38⅞	38⅞	
Am Snuff 2.40	1	44½	44½	44½	+ ¼
Am Stl Fdrs 2	24	26⅛	25⅞	26	+ ⅛
Am Stores 1	1	17	17	17	
Am Sug Ref 2e	3	47	46¾	46¾	— ½
Am Tel & Tel 9	16	165	164⅜	165	+ ½
Am Tobacco 3a	3	65⅜	65¼	65⅜	+ ⅛
Am Tob B 3a	9	66	65½	66	+ ¼
Am Tob pf 6	1190	144¼	143½	143½	— ¼
Am Type Fdrs ½e	8	12¾	12½	12¾	
Am Viscose 2	5	42⅞	42½	42⅞	— ⅛
Am Wat Wks	33	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Am Wool pf 12k	1	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	+ ⅞
Am W & W 1 pf 6	1	100	100	100	+1
Am Zinc L & S	3	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	
Anaconda Cop1¼e	87	28	27⅞	28	+ ⅛
Anac W&C 3¼e	1380	35	33½	35	+1½
Anch Hkg Paper	1	3½	3½	3½	
Anchan-Dan-M 2½e	1	52½	52½	52½	—1
Anchour & Co	13	6⅜	6	6	
Armstrong Cork 1	2	42¾	42¾	42¾	
Ar Kansm Corp .40	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Nov 27
Asd Dry Goods 1	3	17⅜	17¼	17¼	
Ass D Gds1pb †	70	111½	110⅜	110½	+1½
Atch T & S F 6	33	69⅝	69¼	69¼	— ⅜
Atch T & S pf 5	1	101¾	101¾	101¾	— ¼
Atl Coast Line 3e	59	40½	39½	40¼	+ ½
Atl G&W Indies3e	4	37	36⅞	37	+ ⅛
Atl G&W In pf5e	1	75	75	75	
Atl Refining 1¾e	3	29⅛	29	29	
Atl Ref pf 4 †	20	111⅜	110½	110½	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp ½e	6	15	14¾	15	+ ⅛
AtlasPow33¼e †	590	60¾	60	60⅝	+ ⅛
Auto Car Co	21	15⅞	15⅜	15¾	
Autom Nichols	10	11¼	10¾	11¼	+ ¼
Avi Cp pfA5½k †	40	76½	75½	75½	
Aviation Corp .10e	32	4⅞	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛

B

Bald Loco ctf1¾e	125	24½	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
Baldy & Ohio	50	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	34	15⅞	15⅝	15¾	+ ¼
Bangor & Ar	1	12½	12½	12½	— ¼
Bangor & A pf7½k †	20	67½	67	67½	
Barker Bros 3e		17¾	17¾	17¾	
Barnsdall Oil .60a	3	15⅜	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Bath Iron Wks 4	11	18¼	18¼	18⅛	— ⅛
Batk Cigars 1½	1	33⅞	34⅞	33⅞	— ⅛
Bat Cr pf 4½	2	109	109	109	+ ½
Beech Airc 1e	39	14¼	13½	13½	— ½
Beldg Hem .80	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
Bell Airc 1e	20	13⅜	13	13⅛	— ⅜
Bendix Aviat 2½e	7	46⅜	46	46	+ ¼
Benef Ind Ln .90e	2	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
Best & Co 1.60a	1	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅛
Best Foods 1e	15	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	
Bethlehem Stl	16	62⅛	61⅝	61⅝	— ⅛
Beth Steel pf 7	1	129¼	129¼	129¼	+ ¼
Bigelow-Sanf 2	4	48⅛	48	48⅛	+ ¼
Black&Deck 1.60a	3	23	23	23	
Blaw-Knox .70e	10	10⅞	10⅜	10⅝	
Blumkp Airplane 2e	25	17½	17¼	17⅛	
Boeing Aviat 2½ †	80	52	51½	52	— ½
Bohn Stvs 2	4	46	45⅞	46	
Borg-Warner 1.60	5	37¾	37½	37½	— ¼
Boston & Maine	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ¼
Braniff Airw .60	41	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ⅝
Bridgeport Br 1	51	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg 2	20	37½	37¼	37¼	
Briggs & Strat 3	7	41	40⅝	41	+ ½
Brlyn Un.Gas 3½e	8	20	19¾	19⅞	— ⅛
Brunswick-Balke 1	4	23⅛	22¾	22¾	— ⅜
Bucyrus-Erie .70e	34	13½	13¼	13¼	— ¼
Budd Mfg	24	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	+ ¼
Budd Mfg5pf5 †	750	75½	73½	75	+2
Buffalo Wheel 3e	3	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
Buffalo Forge 1.80	1	17⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
Bullard Co 3e	8	19¼	18⅝	19¼	+ ⅞
Bulova Watch 2	3	40	40	40	+ ½
Burr Add Mach .60	8	14	13⅞	13⅞	
Burling Mills2.10e	3	39¼	38¾	38¾	— ⅛
Bush Term 3¼e	5	6	6	6	— ⅛
Bush T pf 6 †	20	80	80	80	
Bush TB pf 3½k †	70	65½	65	65	— ½
Butler Bros .60	10	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
Butler Br pf 1½	2	30½	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅛
Butte C & Z ¾e	15	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
Byers AM Co 2e	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
Byers AM pf 7 †	20	88½	88	88½	+ ½
Byron Jackson 1¼e	5	21½	21½	21½	+ ¼

C

Calif Pack 1½	3	26	25⅞	26	
Callahan Z-Lead	4	1	1	1	
Calumet&Hec .60	5	6½	6½	6½	
Can South Ry 3 †	30	43	43	43	
Campbell Wy 1¼e	4	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
Can Dry G Ale 1	2	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
Canad Pacific 1e	6	10	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
Canfield Mills 2	3	49	49	49	+ ¾
Carpenter Stl 1¾e	2	32	32	32	
Carrier Corp	53	19¾	19¼	19½	+ ¼
Carrier Corp pf2½	4	59½	59	59½	+1
Case Jl Co 3¾e	2	56¼	56⅛	56⅜	+ ⅛
Case Jl pf 7 †	50	149	149	149	
Caterpil Tractor 2	8	48½	48⅛	48½	+1
Celanese Corp 1½a	22	36⅞	36½	36⅝	— ⅛
Celanese 1stpf4¾	5	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	+ ⅛
Celotex Corp ½	2	14	13¾	13¾	— ¼
Celotex Cp pf 1 †	220	19	19	19	+ ¼
Cent Aguirre 1½	4	19¼	19⅛	19¼	+ ⅛
Cent Foundry	11	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
Cent R R N J	1	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
Cent Violeta S 3e	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
Centuryribm .40a	3	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Cerro de Pas 3	4	31½	31½	31½	
Certain-teed Prod	27	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ¼
Certain-teed pf	1420	132½	131	132½	
Chain Belt 1	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ½
Champ P&F pf6 †	20	114½	114½	114½	+ ½
Ches Corp Va .80	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ¼
Ches & Ohio 3	28	48¾	48¼	48⅝	+ ⅛
Chi & E Ill	11	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
Chi & E Ill A 2e	4	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
Chi Grt West	5	5¾	5½	5½	
Chi Grt Wpf17ak	9	24⅛	23¾	24⅛	
Chi & N W 5e	141	30¾	30⅜	30⅜	
Chi & NWpf .20e	58	52⅞	52⅛	52¼	— ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool 2	16	20¼	19⅞	20¼	+ ⅛
Chi RI&Pac	3	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Chicago Cop 2	† 90	28	28	28	+ ⅛
Chrysler Corp 3	32	89	88½	88½	
Cities Sty I&F 1.20	4	20½	20¼	20¼	— ½
City Stores ½e	2	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
Clark Equip 3	1	45¾	45¼	45¼	+ ¼
Clev Graph Br 2	1	41½	41½	41½	+ ¼
Climax Molyb1.20a	8	35¾	35	35⅛	— ⅛

Today's sales (est.)	800,000
Previous day's sales	737,534
1944 volume to date	228,800,432
1943 volume to date	257,800,625

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Change
Clett Pea 1¼2e	4	37	36¾	37	— ¼
Coca-Cola A 3	† 80	64½	64½	64½	+ ½
Colgate-Plm 3½a	6	29⅜	28⅞	29⅜	+ ⅛
Colgate-Ppf4¼a	†110	106¾	105½	105½	—1¼
Col Fuel & Iron 1	14	18	17¾	18	+ ¼
Col & South	† 90	19½	19⅛	19½	+ ½
Col&South 1pf	†550	20	18¾	20	
Col & South2pf	†150	18	17½	18	+ ¼
Col B'cast A1.80e	4	32¼	32¼	32¼	
Col Indus Inc .20e	120	4	3⅞	3⅞	
Col G&E 6 pf 6	2	93½	93	93½	
Col G&E 5 pf5 †	50	83	82¾	83	+ ¼
Colum Pict ½e	1	20½	20½	20½	
Colum Carbon 4	1	95	95	95	
Coml Credit 2	4	39	38⅞	39	+ ¼
Coml Inv Tr 2.40	21	42⅜	42⅛	42½	+ ½
Coml Solvents .30e	4	15⅝	15½	15½	
Com Ed 1.40	14	29	28¾	28⅞	
Com wlth&South	149	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Com & So pf 33¼k	9	93	92½	93	+1
Conde Nast 1e	9	24⅛	23¾	24	+ ⅛
CongoleumNairn1a	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
Consol Cigar 1½e	5	29½	29¼	29⅜	+ ⅛
Consol Cigpf4¾a	†180	99⅜	99	99⅜	+ ⅛
Cons Coppper	16	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Cons Edison 1.60	29	24½	24¼	24⅜	+ ⅛
Cons Edis pf 5	6	107⅜	107¼	107¼	— ⅛
Cons Film Ind	2	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
Con Film pf 1k	3	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
Cons Nat Gas 1a	7	30⅞	30½	30⅝	— ⅛
Cons RR Cuba pf	64	19½	18¾	19⅜	+ ⅞
Cons Vultee 2	25	16⅞	15⅝	16⅜	+ ⅛
Cons Vul pf 1¼	5	25	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
Consol'n Coal	5	18¼	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
Cont Bak ½e	10	8	7⅞	7⅞	
Cont Can 2.60	70	54½	54¼	54¼	+ ¼
Cont Corp 2.60	4	60⅝	60¼	60¾	+ ⅜
Cont Diamond .10e	32	4⅞	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
Cont Ins 1.60a	1	48¾	48¾	48¾	+ ¼
Cont Motors .60	15	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ¼
Cont Oil Del 1.20	7	28⅛	28¼	28½	+ ¼
Cooper-Bess 3a	8	16⅝	16½	16½	+ ⅛
Cooper Bess pf3	† 10	46	46	46	— ¼
Copperweld Stl .80	12	11⅞	11⅜	11⅝	— ⅛
Cop'weld SLpf2½	10	49¼	45¾	49¼	— ¼
Corn Exch 2.40	70	54½	54¼	54¾	+ ¼
Corn Prod 2.60	4	60⅝	60¼	60¾	+ ⅜
Cornell-D-E .60e	22	20¼	19½	19½	— ⅜
Coty Inc .15e	2	6	6	6	
Coty Interna	† 5	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Crane Co 1a	19	26⅞	26½	26¾	— ⅛
Crane Co pf 5	† 50	109⅜	109	109	— ⅜
Cream of Wh 1½	2	24	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
Crosley Corp 1	2	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
Crown Cork & S 1	1	36	36	36	— ½
Crown Cork pf 2¼	1	48½	48½	48½	— ¼
Crown Zeller 1	6	21	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
Crown Zel pf 5	† 30	104	104	104	+ ½
Crucible Steel 3e	19	37¾	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅛
Crucible Stl pf 5	1	84	84	84	+ ⅛
Cuban-A Sug 1e	2	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
Cuba R R pf	†150	25½	25⅜	25½	+ ⅛
Cudahy Pack .30e	2	26¾	26½	26½	— ⅛
Cuneo Press 1½	1	29	28	29	+ ¼
Curtis Publishing	17	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
Curtis Pub pf5g †	20	125	125	125	—1
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	1	55¾	55¾	55¾	
Curtis-Wright 34g	92	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
Curtis-Wr A 1¾e	4	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
Cutler Ham 1½e	3	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ¼

D

DavisonChem 1¼e	7	15⅛	15⅛	15½	+ ⅛
Deere & Co 2e	10	40¼	40	40¼	+ ⅛
Deere & Co pf1.40	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	
Del & Hudson	21	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	
Del Lack & West	19	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
Detroit Edi 1.20	13	20⅝	20⅜	20½	
Diam Match 1½	2	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅛
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	5	35	34¾	34¾	— ¼
Dixie Cup ½e	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
Doehler Die 1a	3	42	41¾	42	
Dome Mines 1.20h	15	22¼	21¾	21¾	— ½
Douglas Airc 5e	4	65¾	65	65	
Dow Chem 3	2	122½	122½	122½	+2½
Dresser Indust 1e	23	50¼	49	49	+ ¾
duPont defd 5½e	7	153¼	153	153	
Dun Lt 1pf 5	† 20	114½	114¼	114¼	— ¼

E

Eagle Pich Ld .60	7	13	12⅞	13	
Eastern Air L	12	37½	37	37¼	+ ¼
East S Stl .20e	3	17⅞	17¾	17¾	
Eastman Kodak 5	3	170¾	170⅜	170⅜	+ ⅜
Eaton Mfg 3	3	49¾	49½	49¾	+ ½
Edis Bros St .80a	2	23	23	23	+ ⅛
Elastic S Nut ¾e	12	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
El Auto-Lite 2	2	43½	44¼	44½	+ ⅛
Elec Boat 1½e	3	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
El&Mus Ind .08e	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
El Power & Lt	30	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	10	92	90¾	90¾	+ ⅞
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	25	98½	97⅜	97½	+ ½
El Storage Bat 2	1	44½	44½	44½	+ ½
El Paso N G 2.40	3	34⅜	34	34	— ¾
EmersonElMfg.55e	12	19	18¾	19	
Eng Pub Service	73	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅛
Eng PS $5 pf5	†100	102⅜	102⅛	102⅛	— ⅛
EPS$5½pf5½ †	50	102½	102½	102½	— ⅛
Eng PS $6 pf6 †	40	103½	103½	103½	— ⅜
Equit Off Bldg	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
Erie R R 1	30	12⅛	12	12	
Erie R R ct 1	127	12⅜	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
Erie R R pf A 5	4	63¼	63	63	+ ⅜
EurekaVCleaner½	2	12	12	12	— ¼
EvansProducts ¾e	20	16⅜	16	16	
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	40	43⅛	41⅞	43	+1¼

F

Fairbanks Morse1a	4	40¾	40	40	
Fajardo Sugar 2	6	23½	23⅜	23½	+ ¾
Farns Tel & Rad	15	12⅞	12¾	12¾	
Fed Lt & Trac 1	2	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
Fed L&T pf 6	† 10	105	104	105	
Fedding&Sm 3½e	9	27	26⅜	26⅜	+ ⅛
Federat D Strs1½	3	30	29⅞	30	
Fed MotTruck .40	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
Ferro Enam 3¼e	1	23	23	23	— ¼
Firestone T&R 2e	1	52½	52½	52½	+ ½
Flintkote .90e	4	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
Florence Stove 2	1	35½	35½	35½	
Follansbee Stl	4	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
Follansbee Stl pf	† 50	45	44½	45	
Foster Wheel 1¼e	20	25¼	25	25	— ½
Food Fair Strs 1	4	15⅜	15½	15⅞	+ ½
FostWhlpf 1½	† 20	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
Freeport Sulph 2	3	12⅛	12	12	
Fruehauf T 1.60	1	38	38	38	— ¼
FruehaufTpf4½	† 50	114½	114¼	114¼	+ ¼

G

Gair Robert .30g	21	4½	4¼	4½	+ ¼
Gamewell Co 3	†610	50	47½	49⅜	
Gar Wodd Ind .40	8	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Gen Am Inv 1g	12	14½	14½	14½	
Gen Am Tran 1¾e	7	52	51½	52	
Gen Baking .60	8	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
Gen Bronze .80e	25	13¾	13½	13½	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	10	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A	2	18	18	18	+ ¼
Gen Cable pf7k	†290	116½	115½	116½	+ ¾
Gen Cigar 1	10	26¼	25⅞	26⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Elec 1.40	21	39⅜	39⅛	39	
Gen Foods 1.60	8	41	41	41	— ⅛
Gen G & El A	38	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
Gen Mills 4	4	115	114¾	114¾	— ¼
Gen Mills 5pf 5	† 20	133	133	133	
Gen Motors 3	40	61⅜	61¼	61½	
Gen Motors pf 5	2	129¼	129	129¼	+ ¼
Gen Out Adv ½e	2	11	11	11	+ ¼
Gen Prec Eq 1	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Print Ink .20e	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Gen Ry Signal ¾e	2	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	+1
Gen Real&Ut(new)	4	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
Gen Refract .90e	2	21¾	20⅞	20¾	+ ⅛
Gen S Cst pf 6k	†120	105¼	104½	105¾	+1¼
Gen T&R pf4½ †	1	105	104½	105	+ ½
Gillette Saf R .80	21	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	
Gillette Saf R pf5	1	89½	89½	89½	+1⅜
Gimbel Bros .90e	4	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros S6pf6	2	103½	103½	103½	— ¼
Glidden Co .90e	6	24⅛	23⅞	24	
Goebel Brew .20	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Gold&Stk Tel 6 †	60	151	150	151	—1
Goodrich BF 2	14	49⅝	49½	49⅞	+ ⅛
Goodrich B F pf 5	1	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	— ⅛
Goodyear T&R 2	7	46⅜	46	46¼	+ ¼
Goodyear T&R pf5	2	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	— ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	59	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
Granby Con M 30e	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
Granite C S .175e	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
Grant W T 1.40	3	40½	40½	40½	
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	1	17	17	17	+ ⅛
Gt North Ry pf 2e	34	41⅝	41½	41⅝	
Gt West Sug 1.80e	24	29¼	29	29¼	+ ⅛
Gt W Sug pf 7	†100	163	162	162	—5
Greer H L 2a	2	54	54	54	+ ½
Greyhound Corp 1	20	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	+ ⅛
Grum AirCraft 1½e	47	28¾	27	27¾	+ ¼
Guantan Sug pf	† 20	177	176	177	+2
Gulf Mob & Ohio	13	14	13¾	13¾	— ¼
Gulf M&O pf2½e	4	57¾	57½	57½	— ½
Gulf Oil 1a	12	46⅜	45¾	46⅜	+ ⅛

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Change
H					
Hack Water 1½	1	33	33	33	+ ½
Hack W pfA1¾a †	20	28	28	28	
Harb-Walker 1	4	17⅞	17¼	17⅞	+ ⅛
HatCpAmpf6½ †	10	107	107	107	
Hayes Mfg	3	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ¼
HazelAtlasGl5 †	90	108	107¾	108	+ ¼
Hecht Co 1.20	4	20½	20¼	20½	— ⅛
Helme G W 4¼e	5	71¼	71¼	71¼	+ ¼
Helme GW pf 7 †	100	171¼	171¼	171¼	+ ¼
Hercules Motor 1	2	23½	23½	23½	
Hercules Pow1¼e	1	80¼	80¼	8⅛	— ⅛
Holland Furn 2	2	45	45	45	
Hollander&Son 1e	2	19½	19⅜	19½	+ ⅛
Holly Sugar 1	1	17½	17½

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Hearings in House Probe Of FCC Closed to Public

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (AP)—The House committee investigating the Federal Communications Commission voted today to close the hearings to the public, and Committee Counsel John J. Sirica immediately tendered his resignation.

The committee's decision, announced by Chairman Lea (D) of California at the start of today's hearing, brought from Representative Wigglesworth (R) of Massachusetts the assertion that the vote to terminate the "public hearings at this time may well create a national scandal."

Votes with Minority

Mr. Wigglesworth voted with the minority.

In the course of its investigations the committee has inquired into the sale of radio station WMCA, New York, to Edward J. Noble, former Under Secretary of Commerce.

Witnesses have charged that David Flamm sold the station under "duress."

Mr. Sirica, who said he took the position as committee counsel "at great sacrifice" to himself, asserted:

"There is great public interest in this case. I don't want it on my conscience that I submitted to a whitewash. Therefore, I am tendering to you my resignation, effective immediately." Mr. Wigglesworth, in a statement, declared:

"How anyone who has listened to the testimony during the last three days . . . can vote to close these hearings to the public at this time is beyond my comprehension. . . .

Sees Intimidation

"Ever since the start of this investigation, this committee and its staff has met with constant obstruction, intimidation and underhand tactics from those in high places in the attempt to hamstring its work and to suppress the truth."

Representative Hart (D) of New Jersey, another committee member, responded that "all talk of intimidation of this committee is without foundation; all talk of suppression of fact is entirely without foundation."

Mr. Hart added that "every item of interest pertinent to the inquiry will be made public at the proper time."

"This is not a grand jury," he said. "It is an investigation limited to a certain objective, and I think that objective can best be obtained by conducting closed hearings."

Court Fines Stewart-Warner

CHICAGO (AP)—A Federal Court jury decided the Stewart-Warner Corporation had infringed on a patent, and awarded damages of $225,000 to the Refrigerator Patents Corporation and $13,000 to the Potter Refrigerator Corporation, both of Buffalo, N. Y. The Buffalo concerns had asked damages of $1,000,000. They alleged the Stewart-Warner company had infringed on a patent in manufacturing refrigerators.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Dec. 11
Union Savings Bank	Dec. 11
Warren Institution for Savings	Dec. 11
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Dec. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Dec. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Dec. 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Dec. 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Dec. 11
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 15

C. & O. Counsel

Robert W. Purcell

Elected general counsel of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co. Mr. Purcell has been serving as acting general counsel for the road since 1938.

Sees Construction Volume at 10 P. C. Of National Income

CHICAGO (AP)—Postwar construction can attain a volume greater than war construction, provided America has an active economy, with normal employment, William Muirhead, president of the Associated General Contractors of America, said.

In a statement preceding the meeting of the association's governing and advisory boards, Mr. Muirhead said war construction from July 1, 1940, to the end of this calendar year is expected to total $52,025,000,000.

Construction activity in the last six months of 1940 totaled $4,842,000,000, he said, and rose to $13,433,000,000 in 1941. It attained a peak of $17,538,000,000 in 1942 and dropped in 1943 to $11,162,000,000. He said the 1944 total was estimated at $6,050,000,000.

Under favorable postwar conditions, Mr. Muirhead said, the construction industry can be expected to account for more than 10 per cent of the national income.

"Hence, with a national income of $150,000,000,000, which is believed to be necessary for full employment after the war," he said, "the construction volume should be between $15,000,000,000 and $20,000,000,000."

New High Reached In Working Capital Of U. S. Corporations

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Net working capital of American corporations increased by $1,300,000,000 to a new high of $44,300,000,000 during the second quarter of 1944, a Securities and Exchange Commission study disclosed.

The study—covering all corporations except banks and insurance companies—showed a $1,500,000,000 increase in Government securities holdings, reflecting the Fifth War Loan drive.

Working capital during April, May and June remained in "extremely liquid form" with cash and Government securities accounting for a substantial portion of the total, the study said.

By June 30, companies had accumulated $1,800,000,000 in postwar credits to refundable taxes, an increase of $200,000,000 over the previous quarter.

Commission Reduces Utility Rates 75 P. C.

LANSING, Mich., Nov. 28 (AP)—For a second time Michigan has acted to reduce the federal excess profits taxes of public utilities in orders affecting rates.

The State Public Service Commission yesterday ordered a 75 per cent reduction in the December bills of the Consumers Power Company. Consumers Power serves gas, electricity and steam heat in Southern Michigan.

The order is expected to reduce the company's gross revenues between $3,750,000 and $4,000,000. The company had estimated its 1944 excess profits tax at approximately $5,000,000.

Ceiling Price on Bananas To Be Cut 1 Cent a Pound

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (AP)—Housewives will pay about one cent less a pound for bananas, the OPA said today, as the result of a reduction ordered in the import price ceiling.

The ceiling on bananas from Panama, Costa Rica, Guatemala, and Honduras was dropped 50 cents a hundred pounds to $4.50 at the entry port. This is the level at which they first went under price control two years ago.

Simultaneously OPA reduced the auction mark-up for bananas six cents a hundred pounds—from $1 to 94 cents. The wholesale mark-up was increased slightly to enable the wholesaler to maintain his present profit margin. All the changes are effective Dec. 4.

New Haven Road's Income Shows Slump in October

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad company reported a net income of $665,768 for the month of October, 1944, a decrease of $1,373,627 under the net income for October, 1943. Gross revenue for the month was $15,079,869, a decrease of $465,362 under October of last year. Freight revenue decreased $687,228 but passenger revenue increased $283,340.

Gross revenues for the ten months ending Oct. 31, 1944, were listed at $153,012,631, an increase of $3,049,243 over the same period of 1943. Freight revenue for the period decreased $408,490. Passenger revenue increased $3,039,767.

Unions Held Anxious to Help Returning Veterans Get Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 28—Organized labor, with close to 2,000,000 of its ranks serving in the Armed Forces, is vitally interested in providing full employment for returning veterans, and is eager to co-operate with management and governmental agencies to that end, according to Clinton S. Golden, assistant to the president of the United Steelworkers of American. Mr. Golden was one of a group of speakers addressing the opening evening session of the five-day sixty-fifth annual meeting of the American Society of Mechanical engineers at the Pennsylvania Hotel here last night.

Labor Would Help

Responsibility for attaining the goal of every returned service man in a useful job rests not alone with Selective Service, he emphasized, but with management and labor as well, acting as a team.

"An impression has been created that the effective administration of the Selective Service Act will provide jobs for the returning service man," he said. "Upon calm analysis, any fair-minded person will find that this is just not the case."

"Colonel Paul Griffith, of General Hersey's staff, stated at a meeting under the auspices of the National Industrial Conference Board on August 17, 1944, that only about 20 per cent of the 11 or 12 million men who returned from military service can be placed in permanent jobs by the provisions of the Selective Service Act."

"The time is already here," he stressed, "for the men of goodwill in the military forces, in Government, industry and organized labor to join hands and see that there are not only employment opportunities for the returning service man, but for all others who are willing and able to work."

"Workers resent arbitrary, unfair dictums," Mr. Golden said, referring to the unqualified rule that a worker must be discharged if necessary to make possible the return of a service man to his job.

"Without qualification this can mean the discharge of another veteran or serviceman or a veteran of World War I," he held.

Government Role in Employment

The increasing role of the United States employment service of the War Manpower Commission in finding jobs for returned service men was described by Brig. Gen. William C. Rose of the WMC, another speaker, who disclosed that in the first eight months of this year 426,391 placements were made by the service, 65 per cent of which were for veterans of the present war.

Economic conditions in postwar China will be a far cry from those prevailing in prewar years, Lee Fah Yih, assistant to the executive director of the China Institute in America, told the delegates.

"The famous cheap labor condition will not exist in postwar China," he declared, adding that "the cost of living averages higher in China now than anywhere else in the world."

He said official estimates show a need of 180,000 engineers in China after the war, including 5,000 in the field on industrial management. Among other pressing needs will be the construction of 50,000 miles of railroads and 100,000 miles of highways.

Whether or not foreign management personnel will be welcome in postwar China, he asserted, "will be up to the foreigners themselves." "As you all know," he added, "you cannot succeed in handling laborers if you do not understand them and understand the complete local situation."

He saw a vast field open in China for American engineers willing to sacrifice a high salary for the opportunity to meet challenging conditions with vigorous new approaches.

Alexander D. Bailey, of Chicago, was elected president of the society and Donald Larkin of St. Louis, Mo., Daniel Ellis of Lima, Ohio, and John E. Lovely of Springfield, Vt., were chosen as vice-presidents.

Folger Doubts Bretton Woods Plan Best One

CHICAGO, Nov. 28 (AP)—The monetary proposals adopted at Bretton Woods last July were criticized yesterday by J. Clifford Folger, president of the Investment Bankers Association of America, as "spreading low-cost money throughout the world with Uncle Sam putting up the major share of the money, either through the front door or the back door."

Mr. Folger, head of a Washington investment firm, spoke on the Bretton Woods proposals for a currency stabilization fund and a world reconstruction bank, in his address at the opening session of the I. B. A.'s annual meeting.

Asserting that "with one or two exceptions, bankers were conspicuously absent" at Bretton Woods, Mr. Folger said:

"Those in our country with the widest practical experience feel that credits to other countries were concealed by the gentle word stabilization. They question whether the stabilization fund needs as much capital as suggested. They point out that probably no other nation in the world situated as we are would do what is suggested for us. . . ."

Under the proposals formulated at Bretton Woods, the United States' share of the Monetary Fund and World Bank would be approximately $6,000,000,000 in dollars, gold or loan guarantees.

Mr. Folger said the No. 1 job of the postwar period is getting idle capital back to work.

"The best encouragement for venture capital will come with tax relief," he asserted. "Based on present tax laws, no banker can conscientiously put his clients in anything but more or less riskless investments. Security offerings in the last 10 years tell the story. Ninety-five per cent are of senior securities, mostly bonds. . . .

"Some things can be done taxwise to help business. Averaging losses and gains backwards and forwards over a period, say of five years, would be most beneficial.

"The capital gains tax should be lowered or eliminated. No satisfactory basis for its collection has been evolved. Rich people are facing the probability that the days of very large income are over. They will, however, take chances in the hope of increasing capital.

"Give the large investor his chance at capital gains, avoid soaking corporation, confiscating taxes before the money ever gets to the stockholders, help new and little business tax-wise and we'll do more than anything else to get venture capital out into the open."

Over-the-Counter Securities

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Hardware Co	36¾	37¾
American Manufacturing	56⅞	57⅞
American Manufac 5 pf	98¾	
American Optical	51½	53⅛
American Wringer Co	12⅞	13⅞
Amoskeag Company	8¾	
Amoskeag Company pf	84	
Appleton Company	33¼	38¼
Applied Arts Corp	52¼	56½
Art Metal Construction	28	30
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	99¾	102¼
Automobile Banking Corp A	2⅝	3⅛
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	19⅝	21
Babcock & Lomb Optical Co	21¾	23½
Babcock & Lomb Optical Co pf	100	
Bendix Home Appliance	9¼	10⅜
Berkshire Fine Spinning	20¾	21½
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	89¼	
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	101	
Boston Wharf Company	25⅝	27⅝
Brown Co	2.00	2.30
Brown Co pf	25⅞	26⅞
Brown Durrell Co	6¼	6⅞
Campbell A S Co Inc	12⅜	13½
Chapman Valve Manufac	37¼	40
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	18¼	19½
Colonial Stores	22¾	24½
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	45¾	48¼
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	29¼	31¾
Domestic Finance Corp pf	92¼	98¾
Draper Corporation	78¼	81¾
Draper Plastic & Chemical	27¾	29¾
Dwight Manufacturing Co	13⅜	17⅛
Eastern Corporation	10⅛	11⅝
Eastern Corporation pf	21⅜	23⅛
Exolon Co	9½	10⅞
Family Finance Inc	13⅛	14⅜
Family Finance pf A	23½	24½
Food Fair Stores Inc	47¼	50¾
Fruit of the Loom	32⅜	33½
Gilmnell Corp	16⅞	18¼
General Machinery	27⅜	29¼
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	11¾	12⅝
Goodall Sanford	23½	25¼
Graton & Knight Co	13	15
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	94½	
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	30¼	33¾
Great Northern Paper Co	37¼	39¼
Greenfield Tap&Die 6% pf	97	
Greenfield TA&D $1.50 cv pf	22½	
Harrington & Richardson	13	
Haskelite Mfg Co	6¾	7¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co	44¾	47¼
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	21⅜	23⅜
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	19⅜	21
Hilton-Davis Chem pf	25¾	28
Hooker Electro Chem	30¾	33¼
International Detrola	13⅞	16¼
Kendall Company	10⅞	12¼
Kennedy's Inc pf	107⅜	121⅜
Kopper Co Inc	29	30¼
Landers Frary & Clark	38¾	41¼
Lincoln Stores Inc	25	27¼
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	
Long-Bell Lumber Co	7¾	8½
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	121½	126½
Marathon Paper Mills	30¾	32¾
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	62¾	70
Merck & Co	33½	36¼
Merrimack Manufacturing	54¾	58
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	71½	
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	10½	11½
Moxie Co Class B	5	5⅞
Narragansett Mills	20¾	22⅝
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	28	
Nashua Manufacturing Co	29½	29¾
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	87¼	91½
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	30¾	32¾
National Shirt Shops	17¾	18¾
Neumkeag Steam Cotton	70	73½
New England Lime	6¾	7¾
Nicholson File Company	37¾	39½
Norquin Mills	20¾	22⅝
Ohio Finance	23	24
Oneida Limited	23	25
Parker Appliance	12¾	13¾
Plymouth Cordage Company	121½	126½
Quincy Mkt Cold Storage	90	
Quincy Mkt CS&W 5 pf	92	
Remington Arms Co Inc	4¾	5
Richardson & Co	43¾	45¾
Rice Lowell Shops Inc	36½	38½
Rice Stix Dry Goods Inc pf	90	
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	6¾	7¾
Submarine Signal Co	39¾	41½
Tampax Inc	6¼	6¾
Time Incorporated	66	69
Triumph Explosive Inc	4½	4⅞
Tubed Plastic Corp	19¼	20¾
U S Envelope Co	61¾	64¾
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	102	107
Waltham Watch Co com	26	28
Waltham Watch Co 5 pf	104	107¾
Wamsutta Mills Inc	32½	34½
Warner & Swasey Co	39¾	43½
Warren Bros Class B	14¾	15¾
Warren Bros Class C	19¾	21¾
West Point Manufacturing	47	50
Wickwire Spencer Steel	12¾	13¾

Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	129¼	137½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	31¾	33¾
Aetna Life (1.20a)	39	40¾
Agricultural (3a)	70½	74
American Alliance (1a)	20¾	22¾
American Casualty	10¾	12
American Equitable (1)	15½	16½
American Insurance Nyk (1.40a)	143	153
American Re-Insurance (2)	53¾	56¾
American Reserve	17¼	18¾
American Surety (2½)	59¾	62¼
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6¼	7¼
Bankers & Shippers (4)	79½	81½
Boston (16a)	605	635
Camden Fire (1)	20¾	21⅞
City of New York (1.6e)	18	20
Connecticut Gen Life (1a)	54½	56½
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	45	47½
Federal (1.40)	48¾	51¾
Fire Asso Phila (2a)	64½	68½
Fireman Fund (SF) (2)	67½	71½
Firemen's Newark (.40a)	11⅞	12¾
Frank Fire (1)	21¼	23
Gen Reinsurance (2)	49	52
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (1e)	17⅞	19¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	42½	45
Globe & Republic (1a)	7⅜	8½
Great American Insur (1.20)	20	22
Hanover (1.20)	25½	27½
Hartford Fire (2a)	98¾	102½
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	41¾	44½
Home Insurance (1.20)	25⅞	27¾
Homestead (1½)	12¾	13½
Insur Co North Amer (2.40a)	89	91½
Jersey Insurance NY (1.80)	33½	36¼
Knickerbocker (1)	7¾	8½
Maryland Casualty	7½	8¼
Massachusetts Bonding (2½)	70½	76
Merchants & Mfs of NY (.40)	4½	5⅜
Merchants Fire Asso (1½a)	47	50
National Fire (3)	57	60
National Liberty (.20a)	6	7¾
National Union (3a)	168	178
New Amsterdam Casualty (1)	26⅞	28⅞
New Brunswick (1½)	27¼	29¾
New Hampshire (1.60a)	44½	47½
New York Fire (.80)	11¾	12⅞
North River (1)	21½	23
Northeast Insurance	5¾	6½
Northern (3a)	83	87½
Pacific Fire (3)	93½	98½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	48	50½
Peerless Casualty	13¾	14¾
Phoenix (2a)	83¼	87¼
Preferred Accident (.80a)	12¾	13¾
Providence-Washington (1a)	23¾	24¾
Reinsurance Cor New York (.075e)	5¾	6½
Republic Insur Co Texas (1.20)	27½	29½
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20)	21½	23¼
St Paul Fire & Marine (1.60a)	68¼	71¼
Seaboard Surety (1a)	43¾	47¾
Security (1.40)	32½	34¾
Springfield (4½a)	119½	126
Standard Accident	33	37½
Travelers (16)	321	336
U S Fidelity & G Guaranty (1a)	36¾	38⅞
United States Fire (2)	47¼	50
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	70½	73½
Westchester (1.20a)	31⅝	34¼

aAlso extra or extras. gPaid last year. eDeclared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.82	4.16
Amerex Holding	27.00	28.875
American Business Shares	2.55	
Ass Houghton Fund	14.88	16.00
Bond Inv Tr of America	101.42	109.65
Boston Fund	18.19	19.56
Broad Street Investing	30.28	32.74
Bullock Fund	15.85	17.43
Century Shares Trust	29.72	31.96
Chemical Fund	9.16	10.06
Christiana Securities Co	2540.00	2640.00
Commodity Corp	9.36	
Consolidated Investment Tr	41.00	43.00
Dividend Shares	1.50	1.67
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	23.77	24.46
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	13.58	14.01
Equity Corp 6% pf	40.60	42.25
Fidelity Fund Inc	20.19	21.73
Fund Investors Inc	6.39	6.90
General Capital	24.86	27.48
General Investors Trust	5.65	6.09
Group Securities Inc		
Automobile Shares	6.03	6.64
Low Priced Shares	3.91	4.34
Railroad Shares	3.91	4.34
Railroad Equip Shares	4.41	4.86
Steel Shares	4.25	4.77
Incorporated Investors Tr	22.93	24.72
Institutional Sec: Basic Group	.95	1.06
†Keystone Custodian Funds		

Bid	Asked			
B-1	29.97	S-1	....	27.10
B-2	30.14	S-2	....	14.17
B-3	21.18	S-3	....	11.68
B-4	10.99	S-4	....	8.35
K-1	20.08	K-2	....	23.63

†Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	97.80	....
†Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	41.50	....
Manhattan Bond Fund	9.35	10.38
Maryland Fund	5.55	6.15
Mass Invest Tr	22.47	24.16
Mass Inv 2d Fd	11.31	12.03
Mutual Invest	11.38	12.35
Nation Wide Voting	1.34	1.48
New England Fund	13.19	14.21
New York Stocks		
Automobile	6.82	7.51
Railroad	5.75	6.23
Railroad Equip	7.72	8.49
Steel	6.04	6.63
Old Colony Tr Assoc	24.63	25.375
Plymouth Fund Inc	.37	.38
Putnam Fund	14.21	15.38
Quarterly Income Shares	7.625	8.175
Railway & Light Sec	14.625	15.875
Railway & Light Sec pf	133.00	
Repub Invest Fund	.44½	.50½
Scudder Stevens & Clark	94.31	96.41
State Street Invest	43.75	48.25
Trusteed Industry Shares	.77	.86
Union pf Stock Fund	29.09	30.10
Union Com Stock Fund B	6.75	7.84
Wellington Fund	17.36	18.05

Fixed and Unit Type

Corp Tr A A mod. 2se mod	2.83	....
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.24	....
Diversified Tr C	.35	....
Diversified Tr D	.35	6.50
Foundation Tr Shrs A	4.35	4.45
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.98	5.74
Nation Wide Sec	2.89	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	37.09	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1933	2.21	....
North Am Tr Shares 1935	2.38	....
North Am Tr Shares 1936	2.77	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1938	2.66	....
Super of Am Tr AA	2.47	....
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	17.25	....
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.84	....

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	7.625	7.825
First Boston Corp	37.00	39.00

xEx-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2 per cent less if not held 3 years.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	23½	26¼
Bank of New York (14)	435	497
Bankers Trust (1.40)	58¼	60½
Brooklyn Trust (4)	151½	161½
Central Hanover Bk &Trst (3a)	222	245
Corn Exchange Bk&Tr (2.40)	52¾	56¾
Empire Trust (3)	82	86
First National New York (80)	1805	1845
Guaranty Trust (12)	347	355
Irving Trust (.60)	15⅛	16⅛
Kings County (80)	1640	1690
Lawyers Trust (1)	39	42
Manufacturers Tr (2)	51¾	54¾
Manufacturers Tr pf (2)	51¾	53¾
Morgan, J P	274½	279½
National City (1)	41¾	43¾
New York Trust (3½)	104	108
Public (1½)	48¼	50¾
Title Guaranty & Trust	11⅝	12½
United States (60a)	1450	1495

(a)Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Boston Safe Deposit (10)	1460	....
First National (2)	337a	356a
Merchants National (12)	330	345
New England Trust (30)	1400	....
National Rockland (2)	.44½	.50½
National Shawmut (1)	27	28¼
Pilgrim Trust (8)	200	....
Second National (4)	128	135
State Street Trust (8)	275	....
United States Trust (6.50)	109	117
United States Trust pf (.80)	17a	18a
Webster & Atlas (2)	58½	62½

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America (2.40)	33a	35a
Continental Illinois (4)	100¼	104¼
First National Chicago (8)	219	224
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	39	41¾

BASIC ANALYSES

To Assist You in Making Sound Investment Decisions

We have always urged investors to "Investigate *them* invest." To this end we have just established a new service, offering BASIC ANALYSES of currently important common stocks. Not designed as purchase or sale recommendations, the analyses will, however, prove definitely helpful to those who hold these issues or have a prospective interest in them. The following are available now:

American Pr. & Lt.	General Elec.	Pan Amer. Airways
American Rad.	General Motors	Paramount Pic.
Amer. Tel. & Tel.	Goodyear T. & Rub.	Pennsylvania R.R.
Amer. Water Wks.	Inter. Nickel	Radio Corp.
Baldwin Loco.	Inter. Tel. & Tel.	Republic Steel
Ches. & Ohio Ry.	Nash Kelvinator	R. J. Reynolds Tob.
Chrysler	Nat'l Dairy Prod.	Sears, Roebuck
Coca-Cola	N. Y. Central R.R.	Southern Pacific
Comonw'th Edison	No. American Co.	United Corporation
Consol. Edison	Northern Pac. Ry.	U. S. Steel
Elec. Bond & Sh.		F. W. Woolworth

The well-informed investor will recognize the importance of the fact that there is no security which can be "bought and forgotten" and that successful investment requires keen judgment in timing sales as well as purchases.

Copies of the above BASIC ANALYSES will be sent on request, without cost or obligation. Just list those in which you are interested.

MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER & BEANE

Underwriters and Distributors of Investment Securities
Brokers in Securities and Commodities

70 PINE STREET — NEW YORK 5, N. Y.

Uptown Office: 730 Fifth Avenue

as told in **BARRON'S**

WHEN the Russians told the Finns their armistice terms, it was the *dollar* that triumphed. Finnish reparations, the Kremlin insisted, must be counted in U. S. Dollars!

This little-known but highly significant fact . . . conclusive proof of renewed world confidence in the American dollar . . . was recently pointed out in BARRON'S National Business and Financial Weekly.

In a revealing article, Barron's traced upward the resurgent confidence in the dollar from the fears for its future following Pearl Harbor . . . described how a host of folk here and abroad put their savings into everything of so-called "real value," from gems to fine arts, antiques to gold . . . only to see them all slump in price during the past half year.

The safest wartime investment, the article concluded, has been U. S. Government Bonds.

You get not one but several studies of this kind every week in Barron's. For Barron's is written to help the man or woman with assets of $10,000 or more to protect. In addition, it brings you such regular weekly features as:

The Trader . . . an analyst on whom many depend exclusively for stock-market guidance.

How's Business? . . . Each week's developments at a glance. Saves hours of other reading.

Investment Studies . . . Individual securities analyzed both for their good and bad points.

Market Laboratory . . . Dow-Jones averages tabulated and graphed, with exclusive Dow Theory interpretation of price movements.

. . . **And other departments** equally important to people who mean to keep what they have . . . and make it produce for them.

Barron's is the only weekly affiliated with Dow-Jones, the largest, fastest of all business news-gathering organizations. To read it pays dividends in reliable, usable business and investment knowledge.

Subscription—$10 a year.

BARRON'S

NATIONAL BUSINESS AND FINANCIAL WEEKLY

40 New Street, New York 4, N. Y.

CLASSIFIED

HELP WANTED—MEN

ENGINEERS

To design production and quality control equipment. Mechanical engineering degree required. Knowledge of physics helpful.

3 DRAFTING ROOM CHECKERS

Experience in design of small machine parts required. Mechanical engineering background desirable.

HELP WANTED—MEN

PHYSICIST

To conduct quality control tests. Knowledge of photometry and colorimetry required. Familiarity with standard testing equipment will come in handy.

3 RADIO AND ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS

Experience required.

ALL JOBS ARE FOR WAR WORK
EXCELLENT SALARIES

Apply at once to

POLAROID* CORPORATION

211 Massachusetts Avenue
Cambridge, Mass.

*T. M. REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

LABORATORY TECHNICIAN JOBS

•

FOR GIRLS WITH COLLEGE BACKGROUNDS IN SCIENCE:

Physics, math, chemistry, mineralogy or crystallography

•

All Jobs Are for War Work
Excellent salaries — 4 openings

Apply at Once to

POLAROID* CORPORATION

211 Mass. Ave. Cambridge, Mass.

*T. M. REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

E. T. SLATTERY
requires
BILLERS
and
CLERICALS
Apply to Personnel Dept.
131 Tremont St., Boston

Wanted—Newspaper or Magazine Circulation Executive

The man we seek should be a capable copy writer, know how to originate and produce sound promotional material, and be familiar with newspaper or magazine circulation methods. He should have executive experience and know how to take over some part of a newspaper or magazine circulation promotion. He could be a young man whose career is still ahead of him. He must be a Christian Scientist. A position with an excellent publication opportunity is offered for such a man. Write Box N-52, Suite 2900, 333 North Mich. Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

NIGHT watchmen for private school for boys of excellent character; write qualifications, age and family. W. M. Meacham, FARM AND TRADE SCHOOL, Boston 4, Mass.

HELP WANTED

SHIPFITTERS and LEARNER SHIPFITTERS

Needed Immediately

Apply at Employment Office at shipyard or Room 623, 11 Beacon Street, Boston, or U. S. Employment Service.

BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY

QUINCY YARD, QUINCY, MASS.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN

who have had experience in automotive, aircraft or machine tool industries.

RAYTHEON

Apply Employment Dept. 8:00 a. m. to 5:00 p. m., Foundry Ave., Waltham

ELECTRONIC-MANUAL WRITERS

Must have technical knowledge of radio and a facile command of English. Certificate of availability is essential.

SUBMARINE SIGNAL CO.

175 State Street, Boston

HELP WANTED

SHIPFITTERS and LEARNER SHIPFITTERS

Needed Immediately

Apply at Employment Office at shipyard or Room 623, 11 Beacon Street, Boston, or U. S. Employment Service.

BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY

QUINCY YARD, QUINCY, MASS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

PUBLIC RELATIONS—Write press releases that get printed. Establish and maintain contacts—business, government. Know sources and significance of Government information. Trained by experienced publicist. Broad media field. Best editorial field preferred. Traveling desired. Write Box B-33, Suite 1530, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

RESEARCHER - LIBRARIAN

Wants change with more public future into related field of work; 4 years' exp. reference work—public relations; ambitious; with great capacity for detail. Recent media field; B.S. college degree; 28, married, draft exempt; N. Y. or New England area preferred. B-14 The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MAN, GENERAL WORK, capable, highest wages; steady employ; simple routine; Christian Scientist preferred; 2 adults, 3 adults from 8:00 A. M. Boston. CLERK—clerk records in Art Gallery. Permanent. Murray Hill 6-4700, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

PUBLIC RELATIONS—Write press releases that get printed. Establish and maintain contacts—business, government. Know sources and significance of Government information. Trained by experienced publicist. Broad media field. Best editorial field preferred. Traveling desired. Write Box B-33, Suite 1530, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

RESEARCHER - LIBRARIAN

Wants change with more public future into related field of work; 4 years' exp. reference work—public relations; ambitious; with great capacity for detail. Recent media field; B.S. college degree; 28, married, draft exempt; N. Y. or New England area preferred. B-14 The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

SILK DRESS GOODS to private owners; good quality, high commission; permanent; only experienced; from Gotz for information 8 to 9 A. M. Write Box B-xx, 881 B'way, N. Y. N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

POSITION wanted New York City by woman having 14 years' experience in group work and individual counseling and Master's degree in Guidance and Personnel. Write Box F-17, Suite 1530, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

COMPANION housekeeper, refined American Christian Scientist, very capable,

Sports News

Tiger Lefty Bests Trout In A. L. Poll

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (AP) — Harold Newhouser, brilliant Detroit left-handed pitcher, today was named the most valuable player in the American League in 1944 by a four-vote margin over teammate Paul (Dizzy) Trout in the annual balloting of a 24-man committee of the Baseball Writers' Association.

The 23-year-old native of Detroit, who won 29 games for the Bengals in one of the most thrilling pennant races in baseball history, received 236 votes to 232 for Trout. Trout, however, picked up 10 first place ballots to seven for Newhouser, who pulled ahead by polling 10 seconds and six thirds. Trout's votes spread down to sixth choice.

Vernon (Junior) Stephens of the pennant-winning St. Louis Browns, whose 105 RBI's led the circuit, finished third with 193 points. The slugging shortstop was named on four first-place ballots. Far back were second baseman George Stirnweiss, sparkplug of the New York Yankees, loop leader in runs, hits and stolen bases, with 129 points, one more than Dick Wakefield, who led the Tiger offense with a .359 batting mark in 78 games, after joining the club on July 13.

Lou Boudreau of Cleveland, whose .327 mark made him the first manager to lead the junior circuit in batting, placed sixth with 84, followed by Bobby Doerr, Boston's .325 hitter, 75; Stan Spence of Washington, 56; and Nelson Potter, the Browns' 19 game winner, 52. The Red Sox's Bob Johnson rounded out the first 10 with 51 points.

Newhouser is the second southpaw and the fourth hurler to qualify for the most valuable designation in the long history of the American League award. Lefty Grove of the Philadelphia Athletics in 1931, was the previous portsider, while other hurlers to annex the honor are Walter Johnson (twice) and Spurgeon Chandler of the 1943 Yankees.

The 6 foot 1¾ inch former American Legion sandlotter also is the fifth Tiger player to be named. The others are Ty Cobb, who received the first award in 1911, Hank Greenberg (twice), Charlie Gehringer and manager Mickey Cochrane in 1934. He is the first member of a non-pennant winner to be selected since Jimmy Foxx of the 1938 Boston Red Sox.

The tireless twirler, who had never won more than nine games in a single season and who, in his four previous years in the majors had never received a single vote for most valuable, was the league's biggest winner since the A's Lefty Grove notched 31 in 1931. His 29 wins equalled the previous Tiger high set by George Mullin with the 1909 pennant winners.

Hurricane Hal led both majors in strikeouts with 187, and his 312 innings, 25 complete games and six shutouts ranked second only to Trout's totals. He beat the Yankees six times, the first time that has been done since Johnson defeated the New Yorkers seven times in 1912.

Trout likewise won a place among Detroit's greatest stars by pitching 352 innings, the most since the Indians' George Uhle's 358 in '23. He also hurled 33 complete games, of which seven were shutouts. His 27 victories enabled the Newhouser-Trout duo to better by one the 55 victories accumulated by Stan Coveleskie and Jim Bagby of the 1920 Indians.

On the basis of 14 points for a first-place vote, nine for second, eight for third and so on down to one for tenth, the totals of players receiving 10 or more points in addition to those already named were: Mark Christman, St. Louis, 27; Tex Hughson, Boston, 22; Doc Cramer, Detroit, 14; Frank Hayes, Philadelphia, 13; Pete Fox, Boston, 12.

Hershey Scorer Clings to Lead

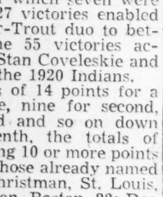
NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 28 (AP)—Although held to two goals last week, the lowest in nearly a month, Tom Forgie of Hershey clung today to the top rung in the American Hockey League's individual scoring race.

Forgie's 22-point total is three more than that credited to Bob Gracie, Pittsburgh, runner-up. The high scorer during the past seven days was Tom Burlington, Cleveland, who jumped into a triple tie for third by recording eight points, according to the official statistics released by President Maurice Podoloff.

Frank Kane, Indianapolis, and Ross Knipfel, Pittsburgh, lead the "rules violators" with 25 minutes in the penalty box.

	G	A	Pts
Forgie, Hershey	10	12	22
Gracie, Pittsburgh	6	13	19
Burlington, Cleveland	5	13	18
Halderson, Buffalo	6	12	18
Pozzo, Hershey	7	11	18
Corteau, Providence	9	8	17
Hemmerling, Pittsburgh	9	8	17
Lewis, Buffalo	7	10	17
Patterson, Hershey	7	10	17
Jamieson, Pittsburgh	4	12	16
Walton, Pittsburgh	7	9	16

NOT ANOTHER LIKE IT



Each Shelby blade is *individually* sharpened . . . custom-made to give that FAMOUS CLOSE SHAVE!

Shelby BLADES

Double edge . . 4 for 10c . . 25 for 59c
Single edge . . 4 for 10c

AT BETTER STORES EVERYWHERE

FEDERAL RAZOR BLADE CO.
New York 1, N. Y.

Wings Here for First Time To Face Bruins at Garden

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Detroit Red Wings, whom many regard as the team to beat in the National Hockey League, will be seen in Boston for the first time this season when they face off against the Bruins at the Garden tonight.

Manager Jack Adams has practically the same squad which finished second to Canadians in the regular campaign a year ago, and has added three rookies who have attracted considerable attention around the circuit.

The three newcomers include Steve Wochy of Fort William, Ted Lindsay of Kirkland Lake, and Jud McAtee of Stratford, Ont., who found out last summer that he was an American citizen, which allowed him back in this country after he had thought himself frozen in a war job in Canada.

All Are Forwards

All three are forwards and last week end Adams had the trio working on different lines, a contrasting system from that used by Manager Art Ross of the Bruins, who put three of his newcomers on one line—Bill Cupulo, Frankie Mario and Kenny Smith—and put his other two rookies, Paul Gladu and Armand Gaudreault with Art Jackson.

In the two games against Chicago Black Hawks, Lindsay was working with Syd Howe and Joe Carveth; McAtee was skating with Murray Armstrong and Eddie Bruneteau, the latter subbing for his injured brother, Mud; and Wochy, whose name was shortened from Wojciechowski for obvious reasons, was lining up with Don Grosso and Carl Liscombe. However, Liscombe has been sent home with an injury and Mud Bruneteau has returned for tonight's game to replace him on the Grosso line.

Hollett Heads Defense

Flash Hollett again heads the defense corps and pairs with Cully Simon, although Simon was out last week end because of injury. Hymie Buller took his place. Adams used Buller, a former Eastern Amateur League standout with New York Rovers, in seven games a year ago. The other defense duo has Bill Quackenbush teaming with Harold Jackson. The veteran Normie Smith is back in goal.

The Wings today rested in third place in the league standing, two games ahead of the fourth-place Bruins. The Detroiters have lost only one of their last seven games, that 6-5 thriller in Chicago Sunday night. Bruins will be trying to extend their winning streak which now rests at two games. The face-off will be at 8:30 p. m.

* * *

Briefs: Gone from the Wings this season are speedy Adam Brown, now in the Canadian service, and Bill Jennings, who has come to the Bruins . . . With the Bruins evidently sold on Goalie Harvey Bennett to the point where they bought him a new set of pads, Coach Hago Harrington of the Olympics figures he will have Maurice Courteau for a spell and has sent Spare Goalie Jimmy Pineo home to Halifax.

* * *

Gino Rozzini is the latest Bruin to be sent to the Pics by Manager Art Ross, and he will center tonight against the Blades in Baltimore for Marcel Fillion and Alan Rittinger . . . Hago has moved Theo Hamel back to defense to fill the gap caused by the sale of Guy Labrie to New York Rangers . . . Hamel has played defense the past three seasons . . . Tomorrow night the Olympics play Washington, while on the week end they are at home for a two-game series with Baltimore at the Garden Friday and Saturday evenings.

* * *

American League clubs rejected a proposal to abandon the separation of the league into its two divisions . . . Red Wings are the highest-scoring team in the National League this season, their 56 goals in 12 games giving them a 4.67 average. Chicago is second with 4.18; Toronto Third with 4.00; Boston fourth at 3.91; Montreal fifth with 3.62; and New York last with 3.20 . . . Eddie Shore visited Boston yesterday, but his purpose in coming here remained a mystery.

Grange Sees 'World Series' For Pro Football After War

CHICAGO, Nov. 28 (AP)—Harold (Red) Grange, who hasn't been out of touch with football since his heyday at the University of Illinois, had another football job today, and with it he envisioned a possible "gridiron world series" for the postwar era.

Grange yesterday was elected President of the newly organized United States Football League. Today he was making plans for the day when champions of the various play-for-pay leagues can get together in post-season games to determine the world champion.

Boon to Game

"I see no reason why there cannot be two, three, or even four leagues over the country of major caliber, and I feel confident such a post-season series would be a big boon to the game," he said in an interview. "You can see what it has done for baseball. It would do the same for us."

With final organization of the United States League, there now are three circuits located in the Midwest and East—the long-established National Football League, the All-America Conference, and the loop headed by Grange. The latter two expect to begin operation next year.

Eight cities—including Honolulu—were granted franchises in the United States League yesterday, and four more are expected to be added before the 1945 season, Grange said. They are: Chicago, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Washington, New York, Akron, Ohio, and Boston.

Meeting in Akron

"We will hold a meeting in Akron Dec. 8 and 9 to work out final details of operation," Grange said. "We want to work out a draft system, for one thing. Honolulu, of course, will have to keep its team in this country for the duration, and probably will operate in Cincinnati until transportation can be arranged."

He said a number of players already had been contacted, both in and out of the service, and were "receptive" to offers.

"Then we want to meet with officers of other leagues and work out, if possible, agreements on drafting of players, and so forth, along similar lines of those employed by the baseball leagues. With that, we can probably work out plans for post-season games," he said.

Yale End Wins Lowe Award

If the Gridiron Club of Boston wants to award its George (Bulger) Lowe Trophy to Paul Walker of Yale personally, it may have to change the date of its presentation dinner from Wednesday, Dec. 6, to some time when Paul can make the trip up from New Haven. Not that Walker is not duly appreciative of being voted New England's outstanding college football player for 1944, but that being captain of basketball, he will probably have to be with the Eli quintet when it opens its season that same night.

* * *

Announcement of the award was made yesterday by Gridiron President Dan Kelley at the last football luncheon meeting at the Kenmore. Next week the meetings will continue at the Parker House, but other sports will dominate the scene. In winning the trophy, Walker follows in the footsteps of several other New England grid greats—Mike Holovak, Charley O'Rourke, Gene Goodreault, all of Boston College, Chub Peabody, of Harvard and George Connor of Holy Cross. Paul is the first Yale boy to be honored.

* * *

Choice of Walker was a popular one for he was a mainstay in the Yale line this season. He played right end on the offense and left end on the defense. He also did the punting and was the team's leading pass catcher. Occasionally he carried the ball on an end-around. He is the son of an athlete, for his father, Fred, played in the same Chicago backfield with All-America Walter Eckersall and he later became a pitcher with the Cleveland Indians. Yale had an undefeated season this fall, winning seven and being tied in their final game by Virginia.

* * *

Yesterday the players had their day at these meetings. From Boston College came Joe Elliott, who scored twice against Holy Cross Sunday and who has tallied nine touchdowns this season. From Harvard came Capt. Wally Trumbull, who announced that the Crimson players had honored Guard Eddie Davis with a gold football they had bought themselves as the outstanding player on the team. And from Tufts came Capt. Carl Rautenberg. All three spoke well.

* * *

Moody Sarno and Hop Riopel discussed their Eagle-Crusader battle of last Sunday, each pronouncing himself satisfied. Moody said he was pleased because the boys "did as well as they could." Inexperience hurt, though, he added.

* * *

Rip Engle of Brown was pleased with his Bruins first win since 1928 over Colgate and their first in history over an Andy Kerr-coached eleven. Milt Piepul, still subbing for Earl Brown, who has been ill, brought greetings from Dartmouth. Other speakers included Lew Manly of Tufts, Henry Lamar of Harvard, Dan O'Connor of the Gridiron Club, Major Pete Wight, former Boston University hockey goalie; and Glen O'Brien, coach of the undefeated Salem High School eleven.

G. C.

Rowland Seeks To Raise Draft Price

CHICAGO, Nov. 28 (AP)—Clarence Rowland, president of the Pacific Coast Baseball League, says he wants to see a raise in the prices major league teams pay for players taken in the annual draft. He said he intends to bring his arguments before other minor league officials at their annual convention in Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 6, 7 and 8.

Rowland, stopping here en route to Buffalo, says the $7,500 price the big leagues pay for drafted players, often "is not half what a good Class AA league player could be sold for."

He said he will ask other minor league officials their opinions on seeking to have the price boosted to $15,000 for Class AA players, and proportionately for players of lesser leagues. If they agree, Rowland will approach the major leagues with the plan later, he said.

Caldwell Back

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Nov. 28 (AP)—After coaching 17 years at Williams, during which he gave the Purple a total of 15 "Little Three" championships, Charley Caldwell today was heading back to his Princeton alma mater.

Caldwell, a three-letter athlete while at Princeton, is rated as one of the Tigers' outstanding football and baseball players. Before coming to Williams in 1928, after coaching three years at Princeton, Caldwell produced seven "Little Three" championship football team that won that title.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

New York Rangers tied Montreal Canadiens, 2-2, after losing 11 straight in National Hockey League.

Five Years Ago

Iowa's Nile Kinnick awarded Heisman Trophy as outstanding football player of the year.

Ten Years Ago

Alabama clinched fourth Rose Bowl invitation as Crimson Tide swamped Vanderbilt 34-0, winding up unbeaten and untied season.

Cowley in Front In Point Parade In Major League

MONTREAL, Nov. 28 (AP)—Boston's Bill Cowley is all alone at the top of the National Hockey League scoring race, official league records showed today. The figures showed Cowley with 22 points, on eight goals and 14 assists, for a two-point margin over his nearest challengers.

Chicago's Clint Smith and Canadiens' Toe Blake held down second spot together, Blake with nine goals and 11 assists, and Smith with six goals and 14 assists.

Syd Howe of Detroit and Toronto's Gus Bodnar were tied for fourth spot, each with 19 points while Bill Mosienko of Chicago was holding sixth alone with 18. Sweeney Schriner and Lorne Carr of Toronto, both out with injuries, were tied for the next spot with 17 points apiece.

Maurice Richard of Canadiens, running ninth in the point column, led the league in goals with 12, one more than Mosienko and Schriner, the only other double-figure goal scorers. Bodnar led the assist list with 15, one ahead of Cowley, Smith, and Howe.

Pat Egan of Boston took over the race for the title of league's bad man, with 22 minutes in the penalty box.

The 10 leaders:

	G	A	Pts.
Cowley, Boston	8	14	22
Blake, Montreal	9	11	20
C. Smith, Chicago	6	14	20
Howe, Detroit	5	14	19
Bodnar, Toronto	4	15	19
Mosienko, Chicago	11	7	18
Schriner, Toronto	11	6	17
Carr, Toronto	8	9	17
Richard, Montreal	12	3	15
Horeck, Chicago	6	9	15
Lach, Montreal	3	12	15

Cleveland Indians Sign Oscar Melillo As Coach for 1945

CLEVELAND, Nov. 28 (AP)—Oscar "Skee" Melillo, former infield star of the St. Louis Browns and the Boston Red Sox, will join the coaching staff of the Cleveland Indians next year, Tribe Vice-President Roger Peckenpaugh announced.

Melillo, who twice before served as an Indian coach, will fill the vacancy in the Cleveland staff created when Del Baker resigned to join the Boston Red Sox.

Peckenpaugh said no contract has been signed as yet, but expected this to be done Dec. 11 when baseball officials gather in Chicago for their winter meeting.

Melillo served on the Indian coaching staff from 1938 through 1940 under Oscar Vitt's managership. He then resigned, but returned to coach during the 1942 season under Lou Boudreau.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	—Gls— For	Agst
Montreal	9	3	1	19	47	29
Toronto	9	4	0	18	52	41
Detroit	6	4	2	14	56	39
Boston	4	6	1	9	43	49
New York	1	6	3	5	32	53
Chicago	2	8	1	5	46	65

Canada to Weigh Conscription In Secret Session of Commons

OTTAWA, Nov. 28 (AP)—Canadian troops now are fighting on German soil in some places, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King disclosed in the House of Commons late yesterday.

By Morris McDougall
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Nov. 28—The Canadian House of Commons prepared to go into secret session today, at the request of Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, to hear private military information bearing on the conscription issue.

The Prime Minister, in a speech to Parliament last night, indicated that he would resign as head of the Government if he is not sustained by the House of Commons in the vote of confidence to be taken later in the week.

He appealed for national unity and an end to racial differences, but, even as he spoke, anticonscription demonstrations by members of the home troops, especially those of the French-speaking provinces, were reported in various parts of the nation.

Unity Warning

During the debate, Mr. King warned Parliament members that if they were not ready to "unite in a reasonable measure" on conscription, the nation faced the possibility of "anarchy." Later, Gordon Graydon, Progressive Conservative House opposition leader, urged that the Prime Minister's reference to "anarchy" be expunged from the record, as its use was likely to be misunderstood.

The Prime Minister was not, he explained, asking for a vote of confidence on the Government's entire policy, but simply on the policy of supporting the men overseas. The responsibility borne by the Government now rests on the shoulders of the members of the House of Commons, he pointed out.

Mr. Graydon attacked the confidence motion of the Government on the ground that it did not make provision for total war. In an amendment to the motion, Mr. Graydon asked that all draftees now or hereafter enrolled should be required to serve overseas. The Government, he claimed, had "surrendered to a partial policy" of overseas compulsory service. The job, he claimed, was only half finished.

M. J. Coldwell, Co-operative Commonwealth Federation leader, asked for the immediate removal of all distinctions between drafted and volunteer personnel, "thus making the entire home defense army available for reinforcements overseas." His amendment to the motion of confidence also requested "the total mobilization of all the resources of Canada, material and financial as well as human, to insure total war effort, adequate re-establishment of the members of our fighting forces, and full employment after the war."

Secret Session

At Mr. Coldwell's request, it was agreed that the house should have a secret session today so members could be informed of what reinforcements it is estimated will be needed for the European war and that troops will be sent to the Pacific Zone.

Mr. King had made an urgent appeal to his colleagues not to press for any extreme policy, but to be as united as possible. They were able to agree on the order-in-council.

The Prime Minister told the House he was quite prepared to have any of his colleagues assume the responsibility of leadership if Parliament had greater confidence in them.

The order-in-council was in accord with the terms of the bill passed by Parliament in 1942 following the plebiscite which relieved the Government of its anti-conscription pledges. The principle of the bill was "not necessarily conscription, but conscription if necessary." To this Mr. King said might be added: "To the extent only that it is necessary." What the Government is doing now, he said, is carrying out what it was pledged to do if the situation arose which demanded action. He said he was assured by the military authorities that the step taken was necessary.

New Form of Processed Wood Found to Stand Up Like Iron

By the Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Reversing a long trend in which metal has been proving better than wood for many uses, a new form of processed wood is now turning out to be better than metal for some purposes. It's being used, for example, in refrigerators, in reflectors for fluorescent lights and even in dies for forming metal parts of planes. It will not flame in fire, warp or become soaked in water. Already valuable in production of war goods, it promises to be much in demand in peacetime, for it can be cut and machined like wood, but will stand up afterwards like iron, in many ways.

The "meat" of natural wood is composed largely of cellulose, from which paper, rayon and hundreds of other products are now made. Its "bones" are lignin, the stiffening stuff of wood tissue cells. It is possible now, with processes much improved to meet war needs, to make good use of the "bones" as well as the "meat."

Under a process developed some years ago by William H. Mason, an associate of Thomas A. Edison, who was studying ways of making newsprint from plentiful southern pine trees, both the cellulose and the lignin were used in making "prestwood." Wood chips were subjected to a thousand pounds steam pressure and then suddenly shot out of the pressure chamber. They exploded into a brown fluffy material which, under heat and pressure, could be formed into various shapes, including boards.

The wartime addition to this process has been a chemical treatment which removes some of the cellulose for other of its many uses, leaving the processed wood tougher than ever.

Britain's Oil Search

Location of Britain's recently announced oil field, producing at the rate of 26,000,000 imperial gallons a year, is still secret, but the methods used in prospecting for oil have been disclosed. Incidentally, this prospecting has resulted in collection of a great deal of data on the island's underground resources. There is evidence, for instance, that coal areas extend further than had been believed before, and that other mineral deposits exist which may be worth exploitation later.

The search for oil in Britain could only be undertaken with the help of modern geophysical methods. Most useful of these, under British conditions, it was found, was the seismic method, in which artificial explosions at the surface set up minute seismic waves, which are measured at distant points so that underground structural conditions can be interpreted from the results.

The fact that oil deposits did exist in Britain has been known since a century ago oil began to flow into a coal mine at the rate of more than a ton a day. Not until the last war put shipping space at a premium were serious efforts made to develop this resource. Beginning in 1918, various drilling operations were carried on, but without today's methods of prospecting, the results were disappointing.

"Oil and milk from the same field," is one British slogan. In line with it, every effort is made not to disturb dairying and other agriculture in the old-field district. As soon as a well is drilled, the derrick and machinery are removed. All that remains in view is a seven-foot-high pump operated electrically.

Cable-Saving Plastic

Many a tourist "doing" New England's White Mountains has wondered, while riding up the high-swinging Cannon Mountain Aerial Tramway, just how long the cable supporting it would last.

Well, thanks to the use of special Textolite plastic wheels for the cars running up and down the cable, experts expect it to be in service a very long time. The wheels, rather than the cable, take the wear. But even so, the wheels themselves are giving years of service, carrying heavy loads of visitors in the heat of summer, and crowds of skiers in sub-zero winter days.

One of the wheels has just been taken back for examination at the General Electric Company's plastic division plant at Pittsfield, Mass., where it was manufactured. It was found to be still in good serviceable condition. The Textolite material, made from macerated rags, had worn down very little.

Self-lit Programs

One peacetime outgrowth of the development of luminescent maps used by wartime air and sea navigators, may be theater programs which can be read in the dark, by means of phosphorescent pigments embodied in either the paper or the ink. If the paper is impregnated with these pigments, the type will stand out in silhouette against a luminous background. If it is the ink that contains them, then the letters will glow against a dark base.

The possibility of using these processes for programs is taken seriously enough to be mentioned in Business Week magazine.

Language and Research

One yardstick of the research progress made by different nations is the language in which reports of research work are printed, according to the Industrial Bulletin of Arthur D. Little, Inc. On this basis, Dr. E. J. Crane, editor of Chemical Abstracts, which is supported by the American Chemical Society, points to the striking rise of the Soviet Union in this field.

Russia, Dr. Crane finds, has now become the third language of chemistry, displacing French, with English and German still in first and second place. Reports in English, of course, come from both the United States and the British nations. Today the United States appears to be in the lead, followed by Germany, with Russia and the British Empire tied for the third place.

BBC Promises Best in Radio

LONDON, Nov. 28 (AP)—Mr. W. J. Haley, Director General of the British Broadcasting Corporation, said today the BBC plans to put United Kingdom radio fans "ahead of any other listener in the world," but declared at the same time that the power of the world's press must never be weakened.

"The spoken word can supplement the written word; it cannot supplant the written word," Mr. Haley told the Radio Industries Club.

He spoke out for a free access to news facts, both for press and radio, and said that "the BBC in the years ahead will maintain in broadcasting the people's freedom to know."

On the general subject of press and radio, he declared:

"Anything which weakened the importance of the press in our national life would be against the public interest. I do not believe anything could happen to weaken the importance of the press. . . . The press is one of our most enduring and vital heritages. Broadcasting has come to stay. In our different ways we must both help each other to serve the public well."

Mr. Haley said the future of international broadcasting must be a matter of major international policy, adding his belief that no great nation could act unilaterally in this matter. He proposed the continuance of a "sensibly modified system of world broadcasting" and added:

"There are nations, as well as nature, who abhor a vacuum, and if the truth is removed from the international ether, someone will eventually be tempted to see if a few half-truths can't prevail."

All the BBC's sister organizations in the British Dominions will confer in London in February, he said.

European Classified

FLATS WANTED

LONDON, S. W. — Wanted, unfurnished upper part or self-contained flat. Box W-629, BCM CSM, London, W. C. 1.

EIRE — Wanted, UNFURNISHED 2-3-roomed flat, kitchenette, bathroom. Watson, 33 Kildare Street, Dublin.

HOUSES WANTED

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS wish to rent house or ground-floor flat with two or three bedrooms; garden; might consider larger house; very careful tenants; Richmond district preferred, but anywhere easy access London. Bailey, 15, Palmerston Rd., East Sheen, S. W. 14.

LAUNDRIES

For Clean and Dainty Frocks, Linen and Underwear send to THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY 55, Packington Road, Acton, London, W. 3. Phone Acorn 1794 Silks and Woollies special attention

OFFICE SUPPLIES

CARBONS, RIBBONS and all office stationery. BRITANNIC CARBON CO., 17 Bury Street London, E. C. 3. Avenue 1347 (3 lines).

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON PRIVATE GUEST HOUSE Quiet sunny rooms. Single or double. (Hot and cold). 136 Lexham Gardens, W. 8. Western 4925.

PIANO TUNING

LONDON.—PIANOS TUNED, REPAIRED, F. G. Mukle, 1 Netherwood Place, Netherwood Rd., Kensington, W. 14. Write Phone Shepherds Bush 1568.

POST VACANT

LONDON.—NANNIE required for baby 1 year; full charge; maid kept. Box W-1932, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

LONDON, HENDON, GOLDERS GREEN or OTHER N. W. district wanted; 2 or 2 rms., preferably unfurnished, for 1 person; service and meals required. Box W-1929, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1 or phone Hendon 3792.

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON.—FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED ROOMS, fitted H. & C. basins; quiet house, good position, Stannard, 3 Queensberry Place, S. W. 7. Tel. Ken. 1961.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

GLASGOW—Comfortable home near Christian Science Church and tram route; terms moderate. Mrs. Calder, 21 Sandyford Place. Telephone.

DRESSMAKING

"SILVESTRIA"—Coats and gowns; remodelling specialty; own materials made up. 47a, Marloes Rd., Kensington, London, W. 8. Western 3934.

DUPLICATING

NEAT accurate work at short notice. J. R. STIBBS, Monument Chambers, 55 King William St., London, E. C. 4. MAN. 3629.

FLATS TO LET

OAKWOOD COURT, KENSINGTON Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street; convenient to two Christian Science churches; quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats with private gardens; central heating, etc., constant hot water, efficient day and night portering service; air-raid shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the company's architects; containing 4-6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices; rentals £300-£400 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties Limited. Apply District Office, 2, Oakwood Court, London, W. 14. Tel. Western 0181

European Classified

SOLOISTS

SOLOIST (lady) would welcome opportunity to attend any forthcoming auditions in respect of church needs: London or Greater London. Box W-1463, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

TEACHERS

LESSONS in Singing and Voice Production. Madam Grace Angus, A. R. C. M. (Mrs. Rogers). Address: 64, Moorside, Fenham, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Tel. 33473.

TEACHERS POST VACANT

CHESHIRE.—Kindergarten or Junior Form Mistress for private school. Apply Headmistress, "Penshurst," Kings Avenue, Meols.

TO LET

KENT.—Cosily furnished rooms and two unfurnished flats at Westgate-on-Sea. Write Mrs. Bartholomew, 45, Chepstow Place, London, W. 2, or phone BAY. 4815.

TYPEWRITING & DUPLICATING

D. E. PATTEN—TYPEWRITING and DUPLICATING, General and Technical, Balance Sheets, etc. FACSIMILE TYPEWRITTEN LETTERS. 357, Oxford St., London, W. 1. MAYfair 5867.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Great Britain, Eire and Northern Ireland

ENGLAND

Bournemouth (near) BURNBRAE Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset Phone Northbourne 28

INFORMATION
About Placing
Classified Advertisements

Write or call for detailed information, Bitwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1, Tel. Whitehall 9691

Accepted for One Edition or All Three Editions

You may run a classified advertisement in the Atlantic, Pacific or Central edition of The Christian Science Monitor — or in all three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand—CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A.—PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States, Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

RATES

Per Agate Line Per Day

Post Vacant, Rooms to Let, Small Hotels and other headings except Post Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	1/5	2/10
3 times within 7 consecutive days	1/3	2/5
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	1/-	2/1
6 consecutive days	1/-	2/1

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Post Wanted Advertising

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	9d	1/5
3 times within 7 consecutive days	8d	1/3
6 consecutive days	6d	1/-

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE

All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired, count four words to the line. 4 words should be allowed for a Box Number.

None of the vacancies for women advertised in these columns relates to a woman between 18-41, unless such a woman (a) has living with her a child of hers under the age of 14, or (b) is registered under the Blind Person's Acts, or (c) has a Ministry of Labour permit to allow her to obtain employment by individual effort

England

LONDON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 9691. Hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily. Saturday 9 a. m. to 12:15 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The House of
Charles H. Baber
LTD.
for
SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-8 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall
Also at 22 James Street, Harrogate

WESTERN 5552
T. F. WIDOWSON
FURRIER
FURS REPAIRS REMODELLING
151 Kensington High St. W. 8
First Floor

WOMEN'S PRINTING SOCIETY LIMITED
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
31-35, BRICK STREET, W. 1.
GROSVENOR 1942

ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE
LESLIE·H·EVANS
Lancaster House,
237/9 Sussex Gardens, W.2
TEL: PADDINGTON 7106

GREGG & CO., LTD.
Tools and Cutlery Ground Daily
CUTLERS and TOOL DEALERS
27 SLOANE SQUARE, S. W. 1
1196 SLOANE
247-249 FULHAM RD., S. W. 3
9808 FLAXMAN

LONDON N.—Highgate

The Ideal Laundry (HIGHGATE) LTD
Highgate Village, N.6
MOUNTVIEW 1874
Serving Hampstead, Golders Green, Hendon, Mill Hill, Finchley, Barnet Southgate, Hornsey and Wood Green
Would like to Serve you too!

Crossword Quiz Answers

C	A	T		T	W	O
A	▨	I	D	E	A	▨
T	E	N	▨	D	R	Y
S	P	▨	A	▨	R	
K	I	E	L	▨	E	E
I	C	E	L	A	N	D
L	▨	L	▨	M	▨	I
L	I	S	B	U	R	N
S	R	▨	A	R	A	B
	V	▨	Y	▨	N	U
P	I	P	▨	F	I	R
▨	N	I	N	E	▨	G
A	G	E		B	A	H

ENGLAND

LONDON N.—Muswell Hill

Millinery
Reslaw and Raymonde Hats
Mde. Leighton
E. W. ELLIOTT
2 and 3 Victoria Parade, N. 10
Tudor 1391

LONDON E.—Woodford

W. G. MUMFORD
The Noted Stores for GROCERY and PROVISIONS
8 Station Parade, Snaresbrook — Tel. Wanstead 4180
169 High Road, Woodford Green — Tel. BUCkhurst 0184
26 Broadway, Woodford Green — Tel. BUCkhurst 0053

LONDON S. E. West Norwood

Furniture Removed
Valuations for All Purposes
SHIPPING Days STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1155

ACCRINGTON

MOFFITT BROTHERS LTD.
General Drapers
COSTUMIERS, FURRIERS, SILK MERCERS, HOUSEHOLD LINENS
8, 10, 12, Church St., Accrington. Tel 2568
Also at 39, 41, Scotland Rd., Nelson.

BLACKPOOL

EXCLUSIVE GOWNS, COATS, MILLINERY
F. L. SPRING FOR FURS
FUR COATS, CAPES, STOLES, MUFFS
1, QUEEN STREET
13, THE STRAND, BLACKPOOL
Phone 3114

BOLTON

K SHOES
EXTRA COUPON VALUE
C. H. BESWICK
1, Churchgate, Bolton

BRADFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Guiseley 272 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FOR HIGH CLASS DECORATIVE WORK
consult
TAYLOR & WHITE LTD.
PAINTERS AND DECORATORS
(Our Only Trade)
(Regret no stock of Wallpapers)
20/22 WILTON STREET
BRADFORD
Telephone 875

Brown Muff's
of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
80 Departments
Offer You Highest Quality in the Most Varied Merchandise
Telephone 2390 (Fourteen Lines)

ILLINGWORTH, NEWBOULT & CO., LTD.
WESTGATE
Bradford's Leading Drapers
New Fashions in ladies' outer and under wearing apparel. New designs and colours in All Wool and Artificial Silk materials.

Quality—Freshness—Purity
Purchase Your
Groceries and Provisions
from
ARTHUR RHODES Ltd.
24 RAWSON PLACE
Telephone 8750-1
Also at Morecambe
Deliveries throughout the West-Riding

SKELTON'S
A Name Distinguished in
MEN'S WEAR OF QUALITY
GLOVES HOSIERY NECKWEAR SHIRTS PYJAMAS ETC.
61 MARKET STREET (Opposite Town Hall)
13 MANNINGHAM LANE (2 Doors from Regent Cinema)
Telephone 7239

Say It With Flowers
ERNEST ALLSOP
Specialist in Flowers and Their Arrangement
Seeds • Bulbs • Sundries
17 NORTH PARADE
Telephone 5535

DERBY

The Central Educational Co., Ltd.
BOOKS—STATIONERY—GIFTS
PRINTERS
MANUFACTURING STATIONERS
18 St. Peter's Street, Derby

For Reliability and Value
SHOP AT
Midland Drapery Co., Ltd.
DERBY
General Drapers, Gentlemen's Outfitters and Complete Housefurnishers

ENGLAND

HARROGATE

ACKRILL Ltd.
Printers, Stationers and Bookbinders
TEL. 4001

LEEDS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Leeds 62963, 1 to 2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Perrys
CAFE-RESTAURANT
32-36 Commercial Street Leeds 1.
NEXT TO THE HALIFAX BUILDING SOCIETY
Telephone 27297

Gelders
Noted for BLANKETS LOOSE COVERS CURTAINS
LADIES' CHILDREN'S MEN'S WEAR
115, 119, VICAR LANE, LEEDS.

BINGHAM
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors
43, Otley Road, Headingley and 189, Woodhouse Lane, Leeds
Tels. 51632 and 26228

Motor Cars
SALES & SERVICE FACILITIES
MELVILLE GARAGE
EGGERS, PARKINSON & CO. LTD.
100, WOODHOUSE ST., LEEDS 6
PHONE 28228

LIVERPOOL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Great Crosby 3261 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Specialists in Fine Pianos Since 1825

JAMES SMITH & SON
MUSIC SELLERS LTD.
WILLIAMSON STREET
Off Church St., Liverpool 1
Music and Record Depts.: Basnett St.
• Formerly of Lord St. •

CHARLES & Co
THE RING SPECIALISTS
Wish to purchase Old Gold, also Silverware and Jewellery in good condition.
17, Ranelagh Street Tel. Royal 7415

MAVIS WALKER
Ladies' Hairdressing
29, Tarlton Street
Liverpool 1 Tel. Royal 4159

J. Collinson & Co.
Established 1931
34-36 Bold Street Royal 2618
EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR
Agents for Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

Philip Son & Nephew Ltd.
7, Whitechapel, Liverpool, 1
BOOKS ON ALL SUBJECTS
Stationery and Artists' Materials
If in doubt give a Book Token 3/6 to 21/-

CLAY & ABRAHAM, Ltd.
87 Bold Street 46 Castle Street
23 Tithebarn Street
Perfumes, Soap and All Toilet Requirements. Cameras. Photographic Equipment and Supplies.

When in Liverpool
Have Lunch at
COOPERS CAFÉ
Church Street

MANCHESTER

The Cloister Press Limited
Letterpress Printers
Heaton Mersey, Manchester
RULE BOOKS, BROCHURES
STATIONERY, etc.
Telephone: HEA: 2251-2

FRITH'S PROVISION STORES
321, Stockport Road, South Levenshulme
Groceries and Provisions
Bacon Specialists

ENGLAND

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Woodley 2410 daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. & J. SHAW Ltd.
For High Quality New and Second Hand
FURNITURE and CARPETS
We are open to purchase for cash Modern Furniture and Carpets of good quality and in good condition
70, Oxford Street, Manchester 1

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, MANCHESTER

J. E. STRETCH
ALBERT SQUARE
Hosier and Outfitter to Gentlemen
Regd. Mark

KENDAL MILNE & CO.
for
Fashions Furniture Fabrics
DEANSGATE MANCHESTER, 3.
BLAckfriars 6666

SHOES
WHICH FIT THE FEET
BABER & SONS
28/32 St. Ann Street, Manchester 2

BUSS
For Quality Hardware Brushes Cutlery
23, King St. MANCHESTER 2 Phone BLA. 6775

Keep in Step with Style
HINDE'S
for fashion shoes
64/66 KING ST. MANCHESTER
Also at Richmond Street, Liverpool

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

JACQMAR
PROPAGANDA SCARVES
obtainable in Newcastle at John Moses only
They are gorgeous
They make ideal Gifts
JOHN MOSES & CO., Ltd.
Tel. 20674 Newcastle-on-Tyne

Park Your Car at the
CENTRAL STATION GARAGE
Repairs A Speciality
Always Open Tel. 26779 Neville Street Newcastle

Enid GOWN SPECIALIST
Northern Agents for Wetherall Handmade Klassic TWEEDS
18 Great North Road,
Tel. Jes. 1386 • Newcastle-on-Tyne

NOTTINGHAM

ROBIN HOOD TRANSPORT
Huntingdon Street, Nottingham
LET US HAVE YOUR ENQUIRIES FOR
5 to 15 ton Loads
Phones: Nottingham 44097/8 (Two lines)

SAXTON'S BOOKSHOP
for intelligent and cheerful service
BOOKS, STATIONERY
King Street

ROCHDALE

MERCHANT
Milkstone Place, opp. Victory Cinema
MODERN PLUMBERS AND HEATING ENGINEERS
Specialists in Grates and Mantels
Fire Range Repairs and Property Repairs
PHONE 3480 Promptly Executed

SHEFFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 51073. Hours: After 6 p. m. daily except Wednesday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LADIES' HAIRDRESSER

Marian Cooper
Permanent and Marcel Waving
Beauty Preparations
Manicure
Palatine Chambers. Pinstone St., Tel. 25826

BAILEY LANE SHEFFIELD 1.
CENTRAL MOTORS (Sheffield) LTD.
PHONE 22698
FOR COMPLETE OVERHAUL, REPAIRS & ACCESSORIES

ENGLAND

SHEFFIELD
(Continued)

Shop at WALSHS ALWAYS!
The Mount, Fargate and Church Street
JOHN WALSH LTD., SHEFFIELD
Telephone 63091

Cockaynes
for Fashions and all HOUSEHOLD NEEDS.
J.B. & W. Cockayne Ltd. Sheffield

SOUTHPORT

BURSTON & NIXSON LTD.
Family Grocery Stores
41. LONDON STREET
Highest Quality and Efficient Service
Phone 2153 Est. 1881

STOCKPORT

PHONE RUSHOLME 2823
Robinson's
THE CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS

Eire

DUBLIN

★ For SPORTS GOODS
★ For *ENGLAND* WEATHERWEAR
Elverys
Dublin and Cork

Lowest Cash Prices
At Lee's
combined with most reliable values for Drapery, Outfitting, Millinery, Footwear, Furniture.
Edward Lee & Co., Ltd.
DUBLIN, Rathmines
DUN LAOGHAIRE, BRAY

Switzers
FOR CHILPRUFE, PESCO, JAEGER
and other leading makes of underwear
SWITZER & CO. LTD., DUBLIN

BUY YOUR COAL IRON, STEEL AND CEMENT
at
HEITONS
18, Westmoreland Street

Scotland

GLASGOW

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Giffnock 2668, 10 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RESTAURANTS
at 245, Sauchiehall Street and 104, West George Street
Open daily and each evening until 9:30 p. m. for snack suppers.
WENDY'S

The Laundry of Quality
The Cathkin Laundry
Giffen & Bisset, Ltd.
RUTHERGLEN
Phone Rutherglen 1701-2

JOHN A. MURDOCH & CO.
Engineers and Merchants
Tanks (Sectional) and Steelwork
Refuse Destructors
"CULMORE" KILMACOLM Renfrewshire
Telephone: Kilmacolm 333
Telegrams: Prestank Glasgow

QUALITY FURNITURE SPECIALISTS
Good Carpets, Good Fabrics, Good Furniture
Are still obtainable.
Removals and Storage Arranged
MUIR SIMPSONS LTD.
309, Sauchiehall Street

Telephone Douglas 5141
GALLOWAY & LEE
JAS. M. GALLOWAY DAVID S. LEE
Artistic House Furnishers
335 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Photo by Staff Photographer

Did You Ever Wonder

How Glass Partitions Can Bar Sound, Heat and Vision?

Various types of "sandwich" glass have been devised. One type provides shatterproof safety glass for automobiles and airplanes. In this case the sandwich consists of a layer of thin transparent plastic between and bonded to two sheets of plate glass. If the plate glass is broken by a shock or blow, the resulting shards of glass remain in place, glued to the tough, resilient sheet of plastic, eliminating the danger of flying glass.

A somewhat different type of sandwich glass has been developed for partitions between rooms in homes. The partition consists of two layers of plate glass and between them a layer of woven glass fabric.

This layer of woven glass fibers is an excellent heat and sound insulator, and is translucent but not transparent. Such a partition would allow light to come through in a soft, diffused form, but would effectively bar the passage of heat, sound and sight.

* * *

How Feathers Can Be Made Into Plastic?

Feathers have been made to serve as the raw material for a particularly strong protein plastic. The feathers are immersed in an acid bath. This dissolves the feather and, by proper processing, produces a plastic much stronger than the relative soft plastics produced from vegetable products such as soybeans.

This feather-based plastic, when hardened in sheet form, is said to be tough enough for use in transparent bomber noses.

W. P. K.

Facts and Figures

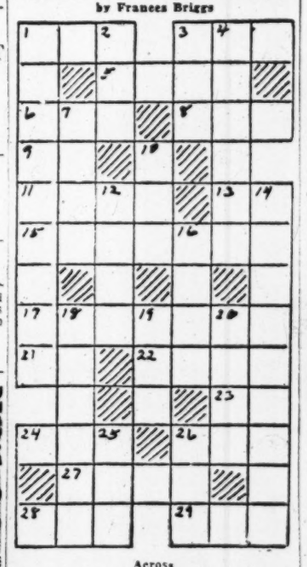
THE VALUE OF THE GERMAN MARK SANK SO LOW AFTER THE FIRST WORLD WAR THAT 1,000,000,000,000 (1 TRILLION MARKS) WERE VALUED AT ONLY 25 CENTS
K. PARRIS
IT'S A FACT THE RESORT IN ENGLAND NEARLY RESEMBLING AMERICA'S CONEY ISLAND IS BRIGHTON
SHEEP HAVE BEEN KNOWN TO EXIST FOR WEEKS IN SNOWDRIFTS

A Verse for Today . . .

Only fear the LORD, *and serve him in truth with all your heart; for consider how great things he hath done for you.*—I SAM. 12:24.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—When Mother Hubbard returned from hatter's, her dog was feeding what animal?
3—Janus could look in opposite direction because he had how many faces?
5—Notion.
6—How many ares in a decare?
8—Arid.
9—What was nationality of Vicente Blasco Ibanez (abbr.)?
11—What is a Prussian naval and commercial port on Baltic Sea?
13—What is a suffix which denotes the object of an action?
15—Where is the volcano Hekla?
17—What is a manufacturing town of Northern Ireland?
21—Senior (abbr.).
22—What person might wear a burnoose?
23—What is 13th letter of Greek alphabet?
24—Hero of "Great Expectations" is called what?
26—What is a cone-bearing resinous tree?
27—Possession is said to be how many points of the law?
28—Mature years.
29—What exclamation expresses contempt?

Down
1—What mountains are scene of Rip van Winkle's exploits?
2—What metal is easily fusible?
3—To spread grass for drying.
4—Place abounding in rabbits is called what?
7—Heroic poem.
10—Every one.
12—What fish has slimy body and lives chiefly in mud (pl.)?
14—What city is nicknamed "Auld Reekie"?
16—What Russian river is formed by confluence of Shilka and Argun?
18—What American author used the pseudonym "Launcelot Wagstaffe"?
19—What is another name for the laurel tree?
20—What do you call a Hindu queen?
25—According to Mother Goose, what was "a dainty dish to set before the king"?
26—In what month was Abraham Lincoln born (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

In Lighter Vein

Astounding

He was, reports the Wall Street Journal, the sort of fellow who must brag.

"One of my ancestors," he boasted, "won a battle against the Normans by skillful use of his artillery."

"Don't be silly!" retorted his bored companion. "Gunpowder wasn't known then."

"I am well aware of that and so was my ancestor."

"Then how did he win the battle?"

"He aimed the artillery at the Normans, and the idiots, seeing the guns, thought gunpower had been invented. So they hopped it!"

Lesson in Brevity

"For the love of Pete, be brief!" an exasperated railway superintendent counseled a maintenance-of-way man whose reports on trivial incidents too often ran to many tedious pages.

Thus reprimanded, the worker reported as follows on damage done by a cloudburst:

"Dear Sir: Where the railroad was, the river is."—C. & O. Magazine.

Dear Daily Features:

The enclosed editorial on the origin of the polka seems of interest because of the frequent repetition by radio announcers of an anecdote concerning a girl who invented the polka to fit the small room in which she lived.

(From the Nov. 12, 1844, issue of the New Orleans Times Picayune)

The polka, which has set half the heads and heels in both the new and old worlds whirling, is of very recent origin. The schoolmaster and organist, Joseph Neruda, composed an air adapted to the movements of a peasant girl, dancing for pastime in a town about three hours distant from Prague. The dance was afterward performed for the first time in public at Elbekosteletz, from whence it was introduced into Prague, where it obtained the name of Polka.

—J. T. C., New Orleans

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Crawford Young

"We always insist that our customers see this model first—after trying this on anything looks good!"

Today's Quotation

We look to Thee; Thy truth is still the Light
Which guides the nations, groping on their way,
Stumbling and falling in disastrous night,
Yet hoping ever for the perfect day.

—THEODORE PARKER

Brevities

Remember the good old days when mother used to spend the evening cutting and sewing together strips of rags to make a new carpet? Now she spends the evening cutting a rug.—Davis County (Iowa) Republican.

An ingenious Chicagoan fashioned a radio-phonograph cabinet out of spools. He no doubt surveys the result with pride while his wife ponders the disposal of several trunks filled with thread.

Simile for Today: As restless as a paper napkin on a man's lap.—Ed Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News.

The lazy householder who didn't wash his storm windows explained that there's nothing worth looking at out of doors in winter anyway.—Boston Globe.

Films Servicemen Dislike

London

A "quiz" among British servicemen in the Mediterranean showed that soldiers abroad dislike war films. Ninety per cent were emphatic on not wanting the type of war-horror pictures Hollywood is producing.

Men stationed in lonely spots prefer musicals, then comedies and lastly drama. The soldiers' favorite feminine star was Greer Garson and the male star, Spencer Tracy. According to the poll 95 per cent of the British soldiers prefer American films.—A. P.

The Taffles—*Repent in Haste* By PALMER

ISN'T IT MARVELOUS TO LINGER OVER BREAKFAST, FROLIC? WILL YOU PASS THE EGGS?
IT FEELS SO LUXURIOUS— MORE TOAST, PLEASE, —I'M GLAD IT'S SATURDAY AND I DON'T HAVE TO GO IN
WHO SAID IT'S SATURDAY?
I SURE PAY FOR MY LUXURIES!
WHIZZ
Tom Palmer

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Practice Makes Perfect* By RODGERS

"I wish we lived in one of those places where they have their Thanksgiving dinner this week!" I told Sponge today—
"Why, the Boss gave you your Thanksgiving dinner just the other day and you yourself said you had all you could possibly eat!" she reminded me—
"I know," I wagged—
"But considering the practice I got last Thursday I believe this week I could really go to town!"
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Patriotic Tune* By THE HAGERS

WE'RE BEING PICKETED BY JUNO DUCK!
WHAT FOR?
I DON'T KNOW, JACK, UNLESS IT'S YOUR JUKE BOX.
I'D BETTER PUT ON THAT SHOSTAKOVITCH RECORD.
OH WOULD YOU RATHER BE A PIG?
HERE SHE COMES, JACK!
JUNO'S HEART IS IN THE RIGHT PLACE.
BUY A WAR BOND

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Foreign Policy

"The President is going to be his own Secretary of State." This most widespread comment on his appointment and the fact that he succeeds an almost fabulous figure might daunt a smaller, less resilient man than Edward R. Stettinius, Jr. But he has on several earlier occasions had to deal with a similar situation, and in successive jobs in business and government has proved his capabilities, not least of which is an aptitude for working with others.

The great position to which he has been raised (Senate approval of the appointment is assumed) offers plenty of room for large performance even should the President take the lead in formulating foreign policy—as indeed he has in the past and as most Presidents have, in critical periods. The role Mr. Stettinius will play is not yet clearly delineated, but some parts of it can be foreseen. In his business career in General Motors and United States Steel and in his work as Lend-Lease Administrator and Undersecretary of State he has displayed particular talents in public relations and as an administrative harmonizer.

While he has made an agreeable impression in his contacts with Congress, he is not a politician with long-established friendships in the Senate, and the President apparently is not counting on him for the kind of influence Mr. Hull wielded so powerfully on Capitol Hill. Nor is it likely that he expects the new Secretary—who claims no long and intimate experience with foreign capitals and diplomats—to lay down fundamentals of foreign policy.

The main lines have already been outlined by the President and Mr. Hull. The coming tasks will be largely two: (1) To take the United States into effective participation in world organization. (2) To exercise American influence wisely in dealing with the social revolution that has accompanied and so gravely affected the war.

On the first task's essentials there seems to be wide agreement, but carrying that purpose through legislative action and into actual operation is a work which still faces many of the pitfalls which tripped Woodrow Wilson and Secretary Lansing in 1919. The isolationists received a severe spanking in the election, but there are already signs that they will fight bitterly to impose crippling reservations.

As to the second point, Mr. Roosevelt has been emphatic in his declarations against "fascism in any form." And Mr. Hull laid it down as a prime interest of American policy "to encourage the establishment in Europe of strong and progressive popular governments." Yet in practice American influence has too often supported reaction and clericalism.

Recent history of Allied influence in Spain, France, and—within the past few days—in Italy and Belgium is warning of this. And too often it has appeared that Washington shared Mr. Churchill's predilections for monarchy and a Tory colonial-commercial policy. Granted that some of these things have been due to inexperience or to the necessities of military expediency—real or supposed—there is need for an alert liberal leadership in the State Department. Mr. Stettinius may have an unusual opportunity right here. For he possesses both the confidence of conservatives and an apparent awareness of the value of popular movements which can become democratic bulwarks—if not betrayed by the democracies.

The High Cost of Liquor

An Indianapolis judge, fining a drunken man $5, suggested to the man's counsel that liquor license money be placed in a fund to take care of drunken men and their suffering families. A reader writes in to recommend that costs should come out of the liquor industry's profits, rather than the public treasury. Rather a neat idea, that. But would there be enough profits to pay for all the damage and destruction done by drunken drivers, to care for all the victims of liquor in the insane asylums and in all the hospitals, not to mention all those in the doctors' hands, and to recompense all the victims of crimes committed by those under liquor's influence?

And what possible monetary recompense can there be for such cases as that of the former Boston policeman who, while drunk, set fire to his wife's hair and clothing and burned her to death? Facing a 6-to-10-year sentence for manslaughter, the prisoner buried his face in his hands in the courtroom and sobbed, "O God, I'll never touch another drop of liquor again!" Must the human race go on indefinitely paying such terrible costs for liquor?

A House Goes in Brooklyn

Things happen in Brooklyn, don't they? You have to keep looking all the time.

Take that house of Mrs. Doherty's. Or, on second thought, don't try. Someone else seems to have taken it already, and we don't mean the tenant, because—

But this is no way to explain Brooklyn. It's best just to stand still a minute, as Mrs. Doherty did. Stand still, and look. Yes, it *was* there, and now it isn't. We're talking about Mrs. Doherty's house. The one she bought from the HOLC for not too much, with a little down, and then rented to somebody. Or maybe she bought the tenant along with the house. That would be pat, because the tenant's gone, too.

Well, Mrs. Doherty is not from Brooklyn for nothing. She was going to find out about this. Down at the police station she learned that the house had been condemned and razed by the authorities. They had looked for her at the time but couldn't locate her.

But that's not the end of the story. Remember, this is Brooklyn. Someone wanted to see Mrs. Doherty a day or two later. But Mrs. Doherty was gone by then, too. Out looking for a lawyer? Maybe. That's what might happen anywhere else. But this is Brooklyn. You have to keep looking all the time.

Air Arm Takes Over

While the ground advance has slowed its tempo for the moment all along the Western Front, it is worth while watching what the Allies are doing behind the German lines. The offensive is still driving forward by air, striking at German sources of supply and lines of communications.

Increasingly stiff, tenacious German resistance behind defenses in depth reinforced by reserves drained from somewhere; rain, sleet, and mud, and the ever-recurring problem of an attacking army to accumulate supplies for a fresh advance—all have combined to hold back the Allied drive on the ground.

This is just the time and situation when the ability to reach over the enemy's lines and strike at his supporting areas can mean the most. And that is what the Allied command is doing. Bombers so damaged a section of the great network of canals serving northwest Germany that transport may be blocked for weeks or even months. American paratroopers cut a key link in a rail-and-water system connecting south Germany and the Rhine. Six-ton blockbusters hit industrial targets in Munich. And as a profitable by-product of these operations the Allied air forces destroyed 104 enemy planes (in addition to the 138 downed Sunday), at a cost of one bomber and 13 fighters.

This ability to weaken the German rear when the frontal advance is slowed down or halted is an asset which the Allies possess and the enemy has lost, except for the aimless destruction by the rocket weapons. It is an advantage which may not show immediate effects but contributes enormously to the ultimate decision.

Polish Premier Resigns

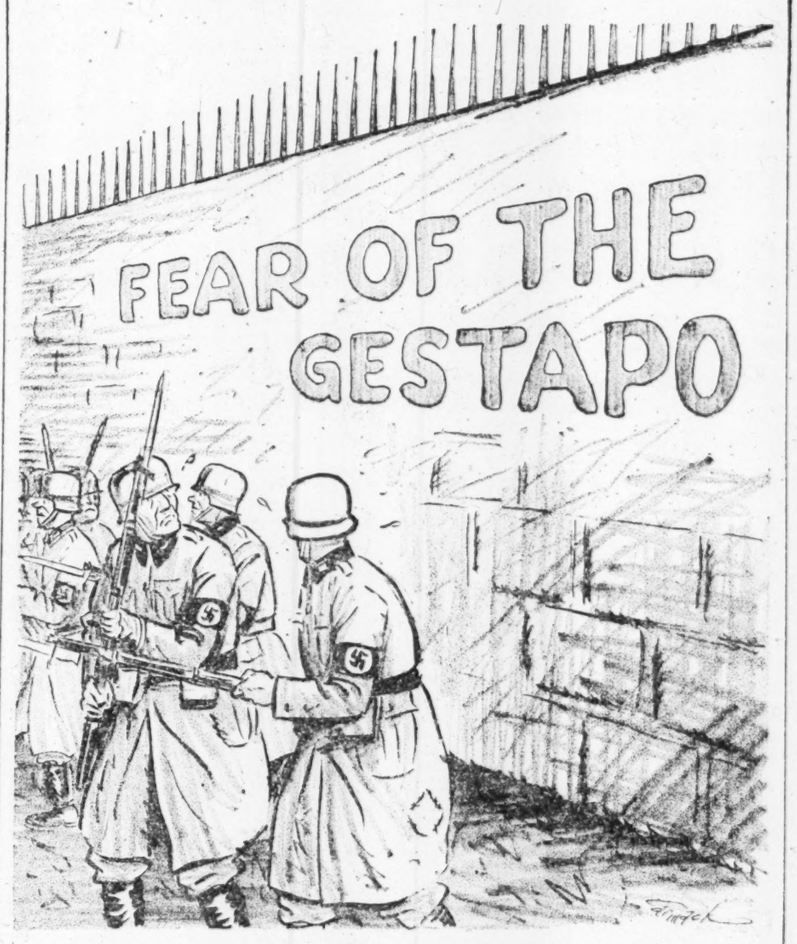
It will be hard for the Polish Government in Exile to name another Premier who can carry as much weight in Allied councils as Stanislaw Mikolajczyk has. His resignation of the Premiership may involve complexities which are not known outside the highest circles, but the largest contributing factor obviously is the refusal of the Polish leaders in London to provide unified support for the line he has adopted in an effort to reach an agreement with Russia.

This line clearly had London's support, but apparently his colleagues would not give Mr. Mikolajczyk the authority he needed to reach a border settlement with Russia or to effect a union between the Polish National Committee of Liberation and the Polish Government in Exile.

It has been plain for some time that Mr. Mikolajczyk could have entered the Polish Committee on terms very favorable to him, but this might have incurred charges of betrayal or desertion among his London colleagues. His resignation now leaves him free to return to Poland if he wishes, and to show what sort of support his views command among the Polish people.

He has labored long for a course which might have preserved some of the prestige of the Polish Cabinet in London. Now it seems he has decided to leave it to its own devices and its own increasing disadvantages.

One Reason They Don't Retreat Faster



Short Route to Tokyo

The Wide Horizon

By Kimmis Hartley Hendrick

Virtually every bomb shipped from Benicia Arsenal in the big green hills above San Francisco Bay is being figuratively tagged "Destination Tokyo" these days. But take one scheduled to get there by way of Guam. By the time it has reached its objective, dropping with significant and gigantic wham on an enemy powder magazine perhaps, it will have traveled 6,400 miles. The last lap, from Guam to Tokyo, will have been farther than from New York City to Omaha, Neb.

The short route to Tokyo, plainly, is not measured by miles. It is measured by the moral incentives which are enabling free men to bridge such distances where militarism was not able to inspire a like facility. The free men have spent three years at this special job; the others have been at it, futilely, for fifty.

This contrast deserves further emphasis, as by citing more statistics pertaining to the distance factor in the Pacific war. For further instance: Across the Pacific from San Francisco to Manila is farther than from Denver, Colorado, to London—6,221 nautical miles. Or again: The Allies have seized a Pacific battlefront that is 6,000 miles long.

Its string of bases include Saipan, Tinian, Guam, Ulithi, Palau, and Leyte. These face Japan across the Philippine Sea at distances the shortest of which is 1,300 miles. Poised for an invasion of the Japanese homeland itself, our troops occupy a position like that of a hypothetical foe mounting an offensive against New England from bases in Cuba and Puerto Rico.

* * *

No such distance-hurdling offensive has ever been heard of previously. The United States and its Allies are doing by at least twice today what isolationist Americans said no power on earth could do when Hitler boasted he would attack the New World. This encourages democracy, surely, yet it also implies a warning that Hitleresque ambitions must never be brushed aside lightly again.

Supply lines the United States is actually using today to supply its new bases in the Western Pacific compare with such a distance as that between the Suez and New York. And here are some other comparisons offered by the Navy to help the citizen more at ease with Atlantic geography than Pacific:

From San Francisco to the island of Leyte is 6,000 nautical miles. From Suez to Cuba, the distance is the same. (A nautical mile equals one-sixtieth of a degree of the earth's equator, or 6,087 feet; a statute mile measures 5,280 feet.)

It is 1,350 miles from Guam to Tokyo. From San Juan, Puerto Rico, to New York, the distance is just 50 miles more.

The Philippine Islands look small on the map, but they are 1,000 nautical miles from north to south—as far as from Philadelphia, to Key West or from the northern tip of Scotland to Land's End. The chain includes 7,083 islands occupying 114,830 square miles of land. The United Kingdom covers 94,279 square miles of the earth's surface.

* * *

Island-jumping, prominent in Pacific strategy, makes another demand on big figures. Our men had to jump 2,100 miles from Pearl Harbor to invade the Gilberts, 2,220 miles from Pearl Harbor and 580 miles from Tarawa to invade Kwajalein in the Gilberts. To make these jumps seem the whoppers they actually were, it must be remembered that they involved not only the invasion forces but great numbers of service troops who followed to build airfields, roads, barracks, to clear jungles, and establish communications.

Such warfare takes fuel. The rationed Pacific Coast motorist thought he was the one to know this, but the Navy says much of the fuel oil for the Western Pacific theater is coming from Aruba off the coast of Venezuela in the Dutch West Indies. It takes a tanker 2½ months and 20,000 miles of travel to deliver its cargo and return.

These various figures say one thing unmistakably: The real and permanent short route to Tokyo must be laid on the concept that the world is too small for aggression and too great for the schemes of little men presuming to dominate it. And it must be a road for peacemakers only.

1,000 Years of Rome

The Bookshelf

Will Durant records, in CAESAR AND CHRIST (New York: Simon and Schuster, $5), the history of a thousand years of Roman civilization, including three centuries of Christianity. This monumental work constitutes the third volume of a still broader survey which, when completed, will present the story of world civilization down to our modern age.

"The method of these volumes," writes the author, "is synthetic history, which studies all the major phases of a people's life, work and culture in their simultaneous operations"; and in "Caesar and Christ" he has followed his plan with remarkable success.

By far the greater part of the book is devoted to the study of Rome, and the accomplishments and failings of its rulers and its people. Although under the Roman Republic the menace of Carthage was overcome, the seeds of strife sprang up in Italy itself, and "through a hundred bitter years of revolution, Rome" paid "the penalty of gaining the world."

The leading political figures during this period are seen to be Caesar and Antony; while stress is laid upon the literary contributions of such men as Cicero and Lucretius. At a later time, Augustus, who is caustically described as a "money lender's grandson," who "consented to become a god," gave his name to the Augustan Age, and so the colorful story of Rome flows on to its imperial climax.

Will Durant's descriptions are uniformly vivid; and are further enlivened by the use of a wide vocabulary and an effective and often epigrammatic style; although his repeated and frank discussions of the amours of poets and generals, emperors and queens, may well shock some of his more sensitive readers. In this connection it is only fair to cite his judgment that "despite its immorality, it was Rome, not Greece, that raised the family to new heights in the ancient world."

In evaluating Roman poetry, the author sees Virgil as the composer of "the most melodious hexameters that Rome had yet heard, full of pensive tenderness and romantic love"; while admitting that the Aeneid lacks the appeal of Homer's Iliad; and he goes on to praise "the pride and majesty of thought" in Horace's "greater odes."

In the concluding portion of his volume, Dr. Durant considers the birth of Christianity and its development until 325 A. D.; and his necessarily brief outlines of such subjects as the Synoptic Problem and the historicity of Jesus are helpful. Many, however, will justly disagree with his view that "probably" Jesus' healings "were in most cases the result of suggestion—the influence of a strong and confident spirit upon impressionable souls"; and will deprecate his tendency to explain Paul's conversion on a naturalistic basis.

Yet, on the whole, the writer's estimate of Christ Jesus and his followers is fair, if not particularly inspiring. "The Middle Ages," he suggests, "adopting paganism into a colorful [Roman] Catholicism, saw no kindred spirit in" Paul; but "Luther made Paul the Apostle of the Reformation."

T. L. L.

Why Not Sing About New England?

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Richard L. Strout

I wish to rise in behalf of New England. I think it is being discriminated against. I want to do something about it.

The incident precipitating this comment occurred last week, but I now discover that I have been subconsciously approaching my conclusion for years. It is a pretty serious matter that I am going to raise now—much worse, when you come right down to it, than the freight-rate differential which the South and West have been complaining about for so long.

The fact is that at a convention that I recently attended the band played tunes for States and regions all over the Union—except New England. There was "California, Here I Come," and all the Californians in the audience cheered; and "I-ow-ay" for the Iowans, who promptly bounced up and held up their hands, pretending it was "tall corn"; and there were innumerable "Take Me Back" songs for individual Southern States, and "Dixie" for the generic South, and there was "Springtime in the Rockies" for all the Mountain States, and of course "Sidewalks of New York." People loyally called for their States and responded gleefully. But there wasn't anything for New England.

Now, I do not come from New England; directly, that is, though my father came from Maine and my mother from New Hampshire. Regionally, I suppose I belong to Washington, D. C.—and nobody would ever think of singing about *that*. Why, we don't even have the vote. But I have a sort of associative loyalty to New England and I feel that there is a musical freight-rate differential against the region that is unfair and discriminatory and has gone altogether too long. I said so to my companion, who happened to be from Boston. "But what in the world would they sing?" he asked. It brought me up short.

The fact is, there are very few good popular songs about the New England States. All the new crop of poets and musicians want to go back to the Wabash, or the Missouri, or the Tombigbee Rivers; they don't show the slightest interest in returning to the Housatonic, the Connecticut, the Squannacook, or the Pemigewasset—I don't know why. Of course, there is the Maine Stein Song and Rudy Vallee, but what have we got in the way of "Carry Me Back to Old Massachusetts," or "My Heart's in Winooski (Vt.)"? As a matter of fact, I am still trying to work out a rhyme for "Connecticut."

Is it perhaps that there is something different about New Englanders that prevents them, at a noisy convention, from urging that a special local song be played which can give them an opportunity for showing off their place patriotism? Is there something cool and aloof about New Englanders that restrains them from such show of geographic emotionalism? Is it that—or just that they don't have a good song?

As I studied these matters, they gradually merged with another complaint that has irked me for years. How many readers have ever seen a really good, convincing representation of a New England farm on the motion picture screen? It is a geographical accident that New England is the farthest spot away from Hollywood in the entire United States. The result is that you get pictures of sagebrush and prairie, mountains and plain, a Los Angeles street corner representing New York, but that everyday American suburban life is nearly always portrayed with a palm tree on the corner, or apparently just sneaking round the corner, even if the camera doesn't catch it. I have been waiting ever since the days of the Vitagraph and Edison pictures to see a real New England winter scene in a movie—surely one of the loveliest sights on earth.

Maybe I do not go as often as I should. But the last time I saw a man breaking "ice" it was in "An American Romance," just released—the hero feigned coldness by pretending to crack some synthetic substance in a trough that looked more like cold suet than real ice. All of Hollywood's magic of make-believe cannot make synthetic snow look like New England snow, nor produce one ice crystal on a New Hampshire window pane.

Well, there you are—maybe that is the answer! The other States may have their songs, and Hollywood may make some reasonable approximation of their beauty. But (speaking just as an outsider, you understand) maybe the real thing about New England is so fair and complete that it is quite useless even to try to render it. Why imitate Boston, after all, when no inhabitant of the Hub would be deceived for an instant? Above all, why sing about going back to Vermont when no sane citizen of that loveliest of all States would think for a minute of ever leaving it?

Malta—and Portis, Kansas

By R. H. Markham

One day in the recent past I was in the Italian-built city of Tripoli, North Africa. There, in a big, bouncing army truck I was thrown into contact with a slender, dark complexioned young man and asked him where one could get Italian money with which to buy food. He said he didn't know, because he was a Maltese and had never been in Tripoli before.

There I was confronted by a member of a tiny picturesque nation, composed of many ancient strains. I remembered that a Maltese should look like an Italian, act like a Phoenician, talk like an Englishman, and maintain a mysterious, historical air of imperious ominousness. But he looked more like a former newspaper colleague of mine in Budapest than anyone else, and acted like a Kansan. At any rate, one of the first things he asked was, "Where do we eat?"

Then he told me what a hard time he had had in getting to Tripoli, which wasn't surprising, since one can leave Malta only by air or water and during these times in those places one doesn't wander around in the air or on the water, without printed, well-stamped documents given by stern, unbending people in uniform. But now that he had been able to get away on a little trip, he was in a holiday mood and delightfully social. I had rather supposed the Maltese were strange people, but when he finished telling me about their schools, politics, newspapers, amusements, languages and troubles, they seemed to me about the same as my friends in Boston or Washington.

* * *

Altogether, they are fewer in number than the inhabitants of Louisville, and live on an island around which any robust man could walk in a day, even a short November day. They consider themselves a distinct nation and have a language, traditions, customs, aspirations all their own. Much pride, also. And lots of grievances, which are not entirely their own. At least they are in no way unique. I enjoyed jouncing around with my companion in the truck and came to feel that the 268,268 Maltese had as much right to consideration as that number of Americans. I recalled our conversation when a little later I visited Malta.

However, during the first moment in Malta, one does not think of casual acquaintances, but of Phoenicians and the Apostle Paul, Hannibal and Caesar, Knights and Saracens, Napoleon and Nelson, and above all the present war. Malta has been decorated for bravery. And very appropriately! That small rock, covered with thin soil, picturesquely worked into countless terraced fields, was often at the center of the war's stage. It stopped Hitler.

If Malta hadn't, the perilous Allied situation in the Middle East would have become even more perilous. Our situation in the Pacific at a critical period would have been more critical. We would have had more difficulties in getting badly needed supplies to Russia. General Eisenhower's advance might have been delayed by months.

Malta impressed me not for itself but as a little unit in the framework of the world. I was grateful to it because of its contribution to my country, even to my State. The first Post Office I remember in the world was the one at Portis, Kansas. That little town of 327 inhabitants appears on our family documents even on my passport, which I naturally carried at Malta. Portis, I thought, is indebted to Malta. It has been saved from greater sacrifices in this war because of Malta.

Naturally I am appreciative. But on deeper thought I see there is selfishness in my gratitude. Though Malta has helped keep us free, it is not free itself. It is a British colony, under the control of a British delegate, who in cases of disagreement has absolute authority. I think it is well governed and have the impression that it has enjoyed a century of unusual prosperity. But still it is not free.

We believe in the Four Freedoms, in democracy and in justice, yet one of the United Nations holds the island of another nation and uses it for its own security. I meet a Maltese and he seems to me to be entitled to all the rights I enjoy. I wouldn't want the Maltese to keep us people of Smith County, Kansas, in the position of colonists for the sake of their security and I suppose they have the same feeling regarding the rest of us. They'd probably like to have us think more about Malta, as the home of free Maltese, rather than a colonial rock used to defend distant empires.

What could I say to my Maltese acquaintance about such things? In the first place I would not be hypocritical and I would not "pass the buck." I would not say "England is to blame." On the contrary, I am glad Great Britain held Malta and hope she will continue. Furthermore, I do not try to salve my conscience by piously saying this is for Malta's good. It may be and I think it is, but the reason I want England to keep on holding Malta is for our good. I would go one step further in my frankness and say I realize that England has no more theoretical right to hold Malta as a colony than to hold Manhattan.

The Maltese might say, "You'd go to war if Britain took Manhattan, yet you want her to hold our Malta! Does that make sense?"

I would answer: In the first place, if Britain didn't hold Malta, some other Empire would. It has been under foreigners since the time of King Solomon. That answer sounds cynical, but it isn't. It isn't saying, "Everybody is doing it, so I will too." It rather means that since Malta's liberation under present conditions is impossible, our side should hold the island rather than let the Nazis or some other enemy seize her.

Secondly, I believe the world benefits more from England's holding Malta than if Germany or some other empire held it. Great Britain and America are helping the world advance toward liberty and justice more than any other Great Powers.

* * *

And that would be my main point. I would say to my Maltese friend: We are trying to make a world in which Malta may be both safe and free. We are pledged to that and shall not give up. It may take a long time. Temporarily we have had a setback. Power politics are coming to the fore. We seem to be dividing the world again into zones of imperial interest. We are not unifying all peoples on the basis of perfect justice, but separating nations on the basis of security for the Great Powers. We deeply regret that, but it seems to be the best we can do now. We are determined to move forward toward the creation of a world organization, wherein all nations will be secure and independent.

Then I am sure the Maltese would ask, "And are you going to use Holland, Norway, Bulgaria, Poland for the safety of three Great Powers? Are you going to keep scores of millions of Europeans in partial dependence so that your American neighbors in Portis can be free?"

I would answer: I hope not. Such a development is abhorrent to Americans. We are fighting this war to help make all peoples free. We realize we haven't succeeded completely. We shall keep on trying. We have warm, high faith. We shall keep on until we have a world without colonies, or half-subjugated peoples.